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The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK OUT OF THE WORLD

CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER POINTS.

Telegraph Wires Down in Every Direction as a Result of the Big Cyclone that Reached Here Monday Night—Not Since the Blizzard of 1888 Had the City Been so Completely Isolated as She Found Herself Yesterday Morning—Damage as Yet Only Partly Repaired.

The West Indian cyclone, which came here leisurely on Monday night, left in a great hurry yesterday.

It was the second cyclone from the Gulf of Mexico within a week. At daybreak it gave New-York a twisting farewell and scurried off to the north, followed by a long chain of small and wicked-looking black clouds that rolled and tumbled over one another in their effort to keep up with the procession.

In the wake of the hurricane were flying limbs of trees and a multitude of tin roofs, which violently rolled themselves into balls and tried to take their flight in the direction in which the tornado had gone.

Unlike its predecessor of last week, yesterday's cyclone traveled overland from the Gulf of Mexico, and it so damaged the telegraph wires that it could not be told just which way it went after its departure from this neighborhood.

In this city and Brooklyn the general effect of the cyclone was about the same as that of its predecessor. Roofs were blown off, trees were uprooted by the hundred, houses were denuded of chimneys and shutters, and cellars in the low-lying districts were flooded. The water was backed up to an unusual height along the water front of the three cities. Those defenseless little feathered creatures, the sparrows, were killed by countless thousands.

Although yesterday's cyclone moved slower than the preceding storm, it was provided with a more furious wind, and it blew great guns here shortly before the cyclone vanished. The wind attained a maximum velocity of fifty-four miles an hour.

There was very little rain. During the entire storm the fall was only .28 of an inch. The water came down at intervals from 11:45 P. M. Monday to 8:15 A. M. yesterday. Between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock yesterday morning it did not rain.

The wind gradually increased in force during the early hours of yesterday morning, reaching its highest force about 6 o'clock, when it was blowing along at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

The general direction of the wind was from the southeast. At 8 o'clock A. M. it settled down to thirty-six miles an hour. For an hour or two there were heavy gusts of wind, sometimes blowing as hard as forty-eight miles an hour, but the general tendency was toward slowing up, and at noon there was only a pleasant gale, going thirty miles an hour.

The destruction of the telegraph system left the Weather Bureau in a state of complete ignorance as to the meteorological conditions throughout the country. In the afternoon the bureau sent out word that there would be no forecast issued yesterday. This had not happened before since the blizzard.

The telegraph service was nearer completely paralyzed yesterday than it had been at any time since the great blizzard of 1888, when almost everything in the shape of wires and poles went down. Not even during the blizzard was the Western Union Telegraph Company more seriously crippled, although in that storm the wires were broken at a great number of points.

A clean sweep was made of nearly every wire in the storm's path. Beginning at the point on the Gulf coast where it entered the United States, the cyclone first wiped out telegraphic communication with the whole State of Florida. Then, as it advanced, it cut off Georgia and the two Carolinas, doing its work so thoroughly that not a single city in those States was any longer in communication with the world at large. Virginia and West Virginia next disappeared from the switchboard, and Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey followed suit as the storm moved faster and faster up through the Atlantic seaboard States.

Before the cyclone reached this city Monday night the entire southern part of the United States was beyond the reach of the telegraph. About the time the storm raged here it spread out several hundred miles to the West, and in this broadened path extraordinary damage was done to the wires in every direction.

By 1 A. M. yesterday the northern edge of the storm had advanced to the upper part of the Hudson River Valley. Before the wild night was over telegraphic communication had been destroyed almost entirely north and west of New-York, in a section of the country extending from New-Haven in the east to Rochester in the west. During yesterday morning the storm traveled to the St. Lawrence River, passing through the Empire State, and across Lake George and Lake Champlain, cutting off all of Canada from New-York.

When Wire Chief Mitchell reached his office in the Western Union Building yesterday morning he found New-York was practically cut off from everywhere. Chicago was called direct, but gave no response. Mr. Mitchell tried to reach the Fair city by a number of indirect routes which suggested themselves to some of his expert assistants, but it would not work. Chicago was entirely blotted out.

Such a thing had not occurred before since the blizzard. There were 100 wires to Chicago by a half dozen different routes. Every one of those 100 wires was broken somewhere along its line.

Boston was called. There was no answer. Boston's 100 wires were likewise all gone. W. C. Humstone, the Superintendent of the Western Union, wanted Boston, and many roundabout routes were tried, but in each case without success. As a last resort, recourse was had to the Atlantic cable. The wire to Coney Island was found to be working all right, and a cable message was sent to Canso, the station on the Nova Scotian coast where the Atlantic cables take their final leave of the American shores. From Canso the cablegram was sent to Boston. Late in the afternoon an answer to Superintendent Humstone's cablegram was received by the same roundabout route. During the blizzard Boston could only be reached by way of Liverpool.

Philadelphia was all right, but only 25 wires remained out of 150.

South of Philadelphia the whole country was a blank. Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and every one of the Southern coast cities was beyond the reach of the telegraph. There had been 100 wires leading from Philadelphia to the South. They all ran under the Gunpowder River, this side of Baltimore, in a cable. The phenomenally high tide flooded the cable house at the Gunpowder and washed out the wires.

Every wire was gone between Philadelphia and Pittsburg along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Every avenue of telegraphic communication with Savannah was destroyed, and it was impossible yesterday to learn any further particulars of the great flood in that part of the country. Charleston was also cut off.

Out of seventy-five wires running to Albany all but six were down, and these were by way of the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

The interior of the State had been caught by the storm, and communication with Syracuse, Buffalo, and other cities was gone. Every wire was broken along the New-York Central, the West Shore, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

One hundred and fifty men started out from New-York early in the day in all directions to repair the wires, and large gangs went out from Boston, Philadelphia, New-Haven, Albany, Baltimore, Washington, and all the other telegraphic centres, but connections with the world were picked up slowly. From Hartford and New-Haven the wire repairers took special engines and loaded them with wire. In this way they worked fast, and by noon Boston was connected with New-York.

One wire was got in shape toBaltimore, and two wires were fixed up between Baltimore and Washington. Quadruplex instruments were attached to them, and each wire was made to do fourfold duty. The string of Southern cities was picked up slowly, one by one, until there was communication between New-York and Atlanta, through Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, and Lynchburg. But beyond Atlanta no wires were working. Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah were clear off the circuit. Two wires were patched up to Pittsburg by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and six wires were fixed by way of Erie, Penn.

Chicago was brought into line late in the forenoon, and on the three wires that were secured quadruplex instruments were attached, thus converting the three wires into a dozen. A wire was patched up to Buffalo over the Erie Road, and Binghamton and Elmira were reached by way of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

By way of Canso, the Boston Superintendent told the Western Union Superintendent that every turnpike line of wire was down between Boston and New-York. The heaviest damage to the Boston wires was near Willimantic, Conn. Between Springfield and Boston the storm did little harm. Between Stamford and New-Haven, nearly every wire was down.

The cable carrying southern wires across the Hudson River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the cable carrying western wires across the river at Fifty-fifth Street, were washed out.

"We will be in pretty good working shape in a couple of days," said Superintendent Humstone yesterday afternoon, "but it will be a week before we will be in as good shape as we were before the storm. In the South the wires are in very bad shape."

The storm did such damage to telegraph wires that business on all the commercial Exchanges suffered yesterday. The Produce Exchange received few quotations from Chicago; even the closing prices coming in a quarter of an hour late. The Cotton Exchange was unable to get all the information it wanted about the effects of the Southern cyclone on the crop in which it is chiefly interested.

CENTRAL PARK SUFFERED.

Trees Uprooted and Branches Strewn All Through the Grounds.

The storm turned things topsy-turvy in Central Park, especially about the lower end. The wind came careering along Fifty-ninth Street and made excursions over the fence, to the manifest disarrangement of the plans of landscape gardeners.

A group of poplars and elms opposite the Navarro flats was twisted to pieces, and one tree was uprooted bodily and flung across the fence, breaking down in its fall a young elm planted at the curbstone. Poplars seemed to suffer most in the gale, perhaps because there is a larger number of these trees than of some others.

A clump of old willows near the Casino was badly wrecked, two being split to the ground and others losing great sheaves of their pliant limbs. Five or six poplars near the Dairy were blown across each other and so seriously broken that several must come down. All along the Mall the wind swept with terrific force, making bad work in the branching tops of the big elms. The lawns and broad paths were thickly strewn with fragments of all sizes, and three cartloads were carried away yesterday forenoon.

A young plantation of poplars in Morningside Park was badly knocked to pieces. Some of them had suffered seriously in the storm a week ago, and had been straightened up and encouraged to go on living, only to be battered to shreds against each other in Monday night's gale.

IN CITY AND ON RIVER.

Schooner Sunk and Lighter Foundered—Several Hurt by Flying Debris.

The schooner Belle of Red Bank, owned by L. L. Seeley, was swamped in the North River, off Gansevoort Street, yesterday, and a cargo of apples worth $1,500 was lost.

The lighter Anna, owned by S. L. Saville of 104 John Street, foundered off East Thirty-first Street. She had on board iron trusses for the Jackson Iron Works.

At 6 A. M., as a team of Percherons, owned by the Henry Elias Brewing Company and attached to a large truck, were passing 977 First Avenue an electric light wire of the Manhattan Company's service fell so as to lie across the street. One of the horses received a shock and fell, dragging its mate over the wire. Both were killed. George Botts, the driver, in attempting to pull one of the horses from the wire, received a smart shock. The animals were worth from $1,100 to $1,200.

John Halligan of 195 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and John Napier of 128 Bleecker Street were struck just after noon by a sign which fell from the Vogel Building, at Houston Street and Broadway. Halligan escaped with a scalp wound, but Napier had his shoulder dislocated. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

HOUSES WRECKED IN BROOKLYN.

Thirteen Buildings Destroyed and Several Others Badly Damaged.

The cyclone did great damage in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and East New York. Thirteen houses were blown down and several others were so severely damaged that they will have to be rebuilt. One of the latter was occupied, but nobody was harmed.

About 6 A. M. the wind, which had been blowing furiously, struck a three-story and basement brick house at the corner of Division and Whyte avenue, occupied by three families. The house began to rock. Suddenly there was a loud crash and part of the side wall fell out into the street. The tenants jumped out of their beds and ran half-clothed into the street, expecting the whole house to tumble. An examination of the building showed that there was still eight inches of side wall left standing. The tenants are John Bretmans, Herman Gronhagen, and Jacob Shinzel.

The gale struck a block of nine partly-built three-story frame houses on Bleecker Street, between Irving and Wyckoff Avenues, in the Twenty-eighth Ward, owned by Joseph Cornell, 1,371 Greene Avenue. There was a wrenching of timbers, a rattling of boards, and then a crash, as they all fell in a heap to the ground. The damage was $10,000.

Three unfinished houses at the corner of Grattan Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, owned by Charles Schrieker, were next blown down. The wind literally twisted them around on their foundations and tossed them in a heap.

The cyclone left traces of its fury all through Brooklyn. Trees were torn down, plate glass windows were smashed, and telegraph wires were blown down.

EXTREME BITTERNESS IS UNNECESSARY for a good tonic. Proved by Calisaya La Rilla.—*Adv.*

CAUGHT IN THE CYCLONE

VESSELS BUFFETED AND SHATTERED COME INTO PORT.

Bark Glencoyn Encountered Three Storms and Only Good Luck Kept Her from Sinking—When a Hurricane Had Spent Its Force on the Bark a Southern Gale Had Her at Its Mercy—In a Raging Sea She Narrowly Escaped Collision—Roaring Surf at the Battery.

The cyclone of Monday night and yesterday morning caught many ships unawares, and those of them able to make port told harrowing tales of battle with wind and wave.

The bark Glencoyn, Capt. E. I. Fletcher, had a particularly hard time. She put into port in distress.

Her crew, consisting of twelve men, still wondered yesterday by what good luck they had managed to reach this haven instead of the port of missing ships. Seamanship, Capt. Fletcher said, had nothing to do with their salvation, and in his opinion it was a plain case of the good little cherub that sits up aloft.

The bark sailed from Jamaica forty-two days ago, bound for Glasgow, with a cargo of logwood. She beat her way out through the Windward Passage and then had variable winds until Aug. 22, when the barometer served notice that there were troublous times ahead. As that Sabbath day wore on, the warning of the faithful mercury was confirmed by the threatening aspect of a sky which was growing black as night. A heavy swell which came racing from the eastward was good as another hint, and when the first gusty blast came, the vessel was prepared to meet it. All of her light canvas had been snugly furled and only the swollen bands of her two lower topsails were then showing to the gale. At 6 o'clock that evening the bark was pitching so heavily in the stormy tumble that it was found necessary to heave to.

Four hours later a full-blown hurricane was shrieking through the rigging from the eastward. At the first furious blast the main lower topsail went out of the bolt ropes and a second later the foretopsail was in rags, the fierce whipping of the tattered canvas adding its note to the gale. Unable to keep her head to the wind, the bark fell off into the trough of the sea. In that position she lay, on her beam ends one moment, forced over by the dead weight of the storm as she was carried upward by a wave, and then slowly righting as she sunk becalmed into the abyss that followed.

Suddenly the shindy aloft ceased. Almost in a moment there was a dead calm. The dread storm centre, from which few vessels ever emerge in safety had been reached. A glance at the barometer showed that the mercury had dropped to 28.10, a fall of more than two inches in less than nine hours. For thirty minutes the bark dipped her lower yards into the prodigious heavings that swell within the vortex of a hurricane, and then as suddenly as it had ceased the storm shrieked through her rigging again.

The decks were instantly in a smother of foam, and it was only by the dim light of the flying spray that the seaman at the wheel could distinguish the form of the billows in time to ease the helm before they burst in against the bow. Toward daylight the storm blew itself out. When it had moderated sufficiently to make repairs new sails were bent and the vessel pointed her jibboom again to the northward.

Cape Hatteras lay over the port beam, when, two days later, another storm was encountered. That was on Aug. 24, at 4 A. M. The preceding one had been fierce enough to satisfy any lover of marine adventure, but there was an edge to this one that the other lacked. It was accompanied by a rapidly-falling barometer, and behind the first gusty squall was a mass of swirling black clouds, potential with disaster to things afloat.

By 6 A. M. it was found necessary to furl the topsails and heave the bark to under storm staysails. At 9 o'clock the vessel was on her beam ends, with only a portion of her weather bulwarks showing above the foam and her lee yard arms dipping in the swell. She was in such imminent danger of foundering outright that Capt. Fletcher ordered his men to cut away the maintopmast. The seamen scrambled aloft, severed the stays, and the gale did the rest. The craft slowly righted and then a sea anchor, formed of spars lashed together and made fast to the bow, was tossed over the side. For a few minutes it kept the bark's head to the sea, and then the cable parted and she broached to again.

Night came and brought with it a slight rise in the barometer. The wind gradually sobered down to a topsail gale and the watch was sent below, having been twenty hours on deck without food or rest. Those whose task it was to remain on duty patched up the staysails, and before daylight the bark was under snug storm canvas and proceeding to the northward.

But her trials were by no means over. A heavy gale sprang up from the south on Sunday morning, and sail was reduced to the two strips of canvas on the fore and main topsail yards. The bark was fleeing before the wind, and these two bits of cloth piled as much foam around her bow as is generally seen in front of a transatlantic liner. But the strain was too great and the brand-new foretopsail, which had been bent, split, and in a minute had frayed itself out on the yard. The foresail was then set. That blew away also, carrying a sea blessing, bestowed by the crew, with it.

"Sail, ho! right ahead," came a cry from the lookout forward. The air was thick with spray and mist and the object was not discerned until it was close aboard. Then there was a struggle to make the bark obey her helm.

To make the bark's head pay off very sail was tried, but they were as soon blown away. The staysail held just a moment and then split into ribbons. That moment was the bark's salvation, however. The bow sheered off a point and the next moment her black hull was storming past a schooner, barely grazing the hull.

A few hours later the Glencoyn rounded the Hook and was in quiet waters. She looked like a complete wreck when she dropped anchor off Quarantine. She will repair here and then make another effort to complete her journey to Glasgow.

Many other vessels were victims to the storm which came so near bringing the bark and schooner into collision. The fishing schooner Ida R. Berry came into port looking considerably the worse for an encounter with the storm of Monday night. Capt. Forest, her master, says that he was lying quietly off Squan when the schooner dragged her anchors, and, finally, parted her cables altogether. Then sail was put on, but the canvas did not hold. The vessel was compelled to scud before the storm, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning rounded to under the lee of the Highlands. Two other schooners, Capt. Berry says, were forced to take their departure in the same unceremonious manner.

The schooner Annie E. Richerson, from Nacoris, sixteen days out, came into harbor yesterday. Her master, Capt. Rummill, reports having encountered a hurricane on Aug. 20, which stove in bulwarks, flooded cabin, and carried everything movable from the decks.

The fishing schooner Frank A. Williams and a small schooner yacht were driven ashore near the dock at Camp Low, Sandy Hook.

The transatlantic steamships which arrived yesterday encountered the gale, but came through it intact. Among the arrivals were the Waesland, Elbe, Moravia, and Dresden.

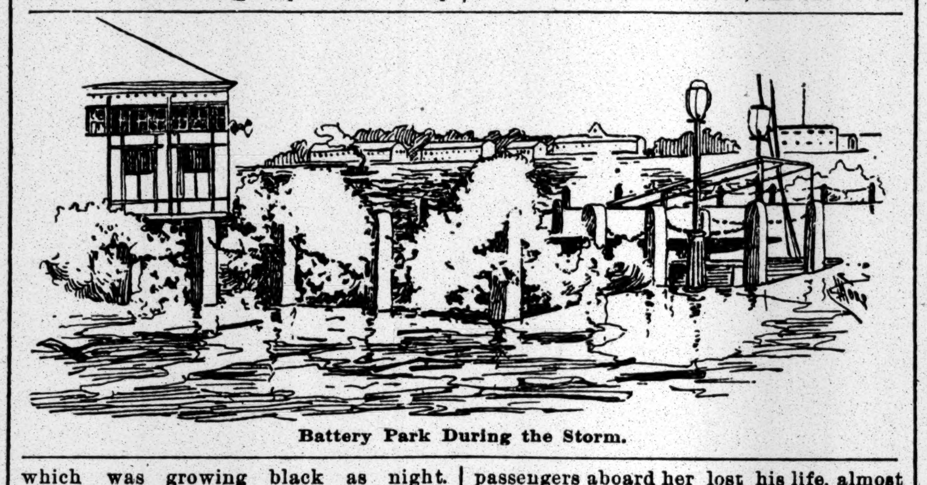
HIGH SEAS AT THE BATTERY.

Waves Tumbled Into the Park—Shipping in Harbor Had a Hard Time.

The Battery presented a remarkable spectacle all forenoon yesterday. The tide was the highest seen in years, and the strong sou'wester swept huge waves and clouds of spray fully 200 feet over the Battery wall.

The Goddess of Liberty seemed to be standing in the midst of an angry sea, for little, if any, of Bedloe's Island rose above the fuming waters.

During the morning it was almost impossible for the island steamers to make a landing. The steamer Atlantic started for Governor's Island at 10:30, and one of the passengers aboard her lost his life, almost under the very eyes of the spectators ashore. Just as she left the dock a tremendous gust of wind struck her on the bow. Cornelius Van Bustier, nineteen years of age, living in Nineteenth Street, Gowanus, who was employed on the new buildings which are being erected at Governor's Island, was blown overboard while trying to catch his hat, which had been whisked from his head. Ropes and lines were thrown to him, but he failed to grasp them, and finally disappeared. His body was not recovered.



Battery Park During the Storm.

The waves dashed over the Ericsson statue for hours, and the dock which is used for small boats was cleared of them at an early hour.

Life-saver James O'Connor, while trying to save one of his boats, was in danger of being drowned. He was swept into the water, and George Gallagher, who was standing by, dived in to his assistance. After much trouble they succeeded in clambering back upon the float.

Public Bath No. 2 received such a tremendous beating from the waves that about 8 A. M. it began to settle down. Strong cables were made fast to the bath and every effort made to keep it afloat, but it sank until the bottom rested on bedrock, where the waves dashed over it as if they took a delight in destroying the unsightly building.

The youngsters were in great force and were just in their element. They fairly reveled in the spray, and gathered up the wreckage and driftwood washed over into the park.

The big crowd of friends of the immigrants who had been landed on Ellis Island waited patiently all day for their arrival at the Battery, but went away disappointed. It was not deemed safe to land the immigrants until to-day. Most of the Government employes on Ellis Island were unable to get over until the afternoon, as the Shackamaxon could not run to and from the island with safety.

An empty rowboat was picked up by the harbor police during the morning just off the Battery. It is believed that the occupant was drowned. The float used for a landing place for private yachts at the Battery wall was badly smashed by being dashed against the piles to which it is fastened.

Pier 4 was partly broken down, and the old canal boat which was tied to Pier A was broken and pounded to pieces. Very little damage was reported along the East River front.

The tide rose about three feet higher than the normal height. The usual fall and rise is about six feet, so that the immense difference of three feet was easily discernible.

The high wind played havoc with the anchorage grounds of the port of New-York. Steamers, ships, barks, schooners, yachts, in fact, craft of all descriptions found great difficulty early in the morning in holding ground against the southwest blow. During the forenoon the United States revenue cutter Manhattan, the anchorage patrol boat of the port, was busy warning all vessels lying close to the anchorage limits to take extra precautions against dragging into the main channel ways. By 11 o'clock nearly every ship on the Communipaw anchorage ground had at least two anchors out to a full scope of chain. Not a few vessels had even a third anchor.

The fine British bark Advancement, which went ashore near Ellis Island during the cyclone of last Wednesday night, was early in the morning blown well out across the Communipaw anchorage grounds. The Advancement was loaded with a cargo of case oil for East India ports, and lay deep in the water. With two anchors out she was unable to hold her position, and had drifted directly into the mid channel used by steamers in coming in and going out of port. The revenue cutter Manhattan early ran down on the Advancement, and, although it was impossible to move that fine bark during the height of the blow, she was gotten in out of her dangerous position at the earliest moment on the moderating of the seas.

On the north edge of the Communipaw anchorage ground three large American schooners, the Elias Moore, E. R. Kirk, and Jaegger, hopelessly fouled one another during the early morning hours. It was not until well in the afternoon that the revenue cutter Manhattan was able to clear these vessels from their positions.

The officers of the Manhattan said yesterday that the seas in the harbor early in the morning were heavier than they had ever been in the port. Many of the vessels lying at anchor in the lower bay and on the lower edge of the Communipaw anchorage grounds were continually awash with the seas running. Last evening the majority of those ships which had dragged their anchors were safely placed in position within the proper anchorage limit.

Visitors to New-York will find the Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th St. and Madison Av., fully equal to their requirements; moderate terms.—*Adv.*

ITS HARVEST WAS DEATH

FEARFUL PATH CUT BY THE CYCLONE ON CAROLINA'S COAST.

PORT ROYAL ALMOST A COMPLETE WRECK.

One Hundred Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed by the Storm.

FEARS FELT FOR CHARLESTON.

Savannah Caught the Storm Badly, but Was Not Materially Crippled by It—Accounts from Charleston Show that the Ruin There Was Much More Extensive—At Port Royal, Overcome by Terror, the Unfortunates Had No Strength to Desert Their Homes, Which Toppled Over Upon Them—Devastation All Along the Coast.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—News was received from Port Royal, S. C., to-day that 100 lives were lost in the cyclone that burst upon that town at the rate of 100 miles an hour Monday, followed by a tidal wave that almost swept the town away.

The information is reliable. It is furnished by Mr. E. M. Averill, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad, who came up from Port Royal to-night. It is the first information received from that point.

He says Port Royal is completely cut off from the outside world. All telegraph wires are down and railroads are washed away.

No one can form an idea of the horror of this disaster who has not seen it. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done.

Mr. Averill was unable to state the exact number of lives lost, but, without overestimating, he says he is certain they will number over 100. The unfortunates were killed and drowned.

He saw himself thirty dead bodies. Others were being recovered when he left, and many were still missing.

The suffering and misery in the shattered town cannot be pictured.

Nearly all the drowned were negroes. So far as reported, when Mr. Averill came away only six white persons had lost their lives.

The negroes were so frightened and horror stricken that in many cases they were killed by not having enough strength left them to desert their shanties and seek places of safety.

Twenty persons were drowned on Paris Island, a short distance from Beaufort, where the United States naval stores are kept. Large dry docks are in course of construction there. Of the force of men stationed at the docks only two were white men, one a mechanic engaged on dry-dock work and the other the resident physician of the island.

Other white people on the island had most miraculous escapes, as the water swept over the entire island and carried almost everything away.

For hours it was between 15 and 20 feet deep, with the wind blowing 120 miles an hour.

People of Beaufort and Port Royal were apprehensive in regard to the fate of St. Helen, a small island four miles from Beaufort. They were unable to hear a single word from there.

Mr. Averill says that just as he left reports came in of several fatalities on the island, to the effect that some of the most prominent citizens there had been killed.

There were twenty-five lives lost between Port Royal and Seabrooke, a small station only four miles from the harbor.

All were negroes and plantation hands. One negro family of seven was lost, and several smaller families were destroyed.

Three strangers were drowned, one in Beaufort and two in Port Royal. Their bodies were recovered, but not identified.

Houses were blown down and carried in every direction.

The tidal wave that deluged the towns and the country around Beaufort and Port Royal buried everything under from 10 to 12 feet of water.

Only meagre reports have come in from other points near Beaufort. It is feared that many more negroes have been killed.

A large steam pile-driver, owned by Capt. Krammer of Charleston, was carried up Coosaw River 500 yards and landed in a marsh. The pile-driver was a bulky and heavy affair.

All the dredges of the Coosaw Mining Company were driven ashore, most of them being badly damaged.

The steamer Pilot Boy of Charleston, which had been tied to a water-house dock, was swept away, carrying along a large portion of the dock. Three tugs, released from their moorings when the steamer broke away, the Junior, the Waymouth, and the Alliance, took a swift course landward with the steamer, and all four boats were swept upon a bluff and left there, high and dry.

Three pilot boats dashed into the marsh 500 yards from the channel. Two of them suffered total wreckage.

The Alma Cumming, a large boat loading at the Sea Island Chemical Works, broke from its moorings and was badly damaged.

The pilot boat Palmetto, tied up at Port Royal Dock, was blown to pieces and finally sank a few yards from the pier from which the gale had wrenched it.

The Coosaw Mining Company estimates its loss at $50,000.

Every house in Port Royal and Beaufort was seriously damaged. Houses stripped of roofs, windows, doors, and sidewalls meet the sight everywhere.

"New-York Day" at the World's Fair Will Be Sept. 4, and the Picturesque Erie Lines' next personally-conducted excursion leaves New-York (Chambers Street) 10:15 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 2, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. New and elegant coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Round-trip rate, $18. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 6 and 13.—*Adv.*

CHARLESTON BADLY BATTERED.

Fatalities Were Small but Damage to Property Beyond Present Estimate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—Fateful Charleston was subjected to the full fury of the tornado Sunday night, but not until to-day was it possible for the outside world to gain tidings of the damage wrought by the wind and water.

Though damage to property has been great the loss of life is unprecedentedly small, only three people being killed in this city. All of these were young negroes, who were drowned.

The tornado has left the city almost in ruins. Hundreds of giant trees lie uprooted across roadways. Streets are strewn with débris from buildings and the sidewalks are filled with brick and mortar. The courts and alleys are under water, and the magnificent water front is packed with wreckage.

This makes the fifth memorable visitation that the old city has had since the war. The famous Battery, the pride of every Charlestonian, is badly wrecked. The terrible floods of water which dashed angrily over the sea walls in the night did their work effectually, and the receding torrent, when it swept back to the sea, left a dismantled water front.

In the wake of the rushing waters were left shattered walls, prostrate trees, and hideous masses of débris.

The break in the Battery wall is 200 feet in length. Shell walks are destroyed, and the entire Battery presents a sorry spectacle.

The damage to churches will probably amount to over $50,000. Those which are materially damaged are as follows: Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, roof crushed in and walls cut in two, loss, $35,000; Second Presbyterian Church, entirely unroofed, damage, $5,000; Scotch Presbyterian Church, damage $5,000; Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, unroofed, loss $2,500; Citadel Square Baptist Church, damage to roof and windows $1,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—Express Messenger Biddingfield, who came here tonight on the coast line train with Pullman Car Conductor Menson, confirms his report of the condition of affairs at Charleston, S. C. He had not, however, heard the loss of life placed at over eight.

The damage to growing crops along the coast line from Charleston this way is immense. Trees were uprooted and in some places piled up high.

A dispatch from Columbia to-night says: "City of Charleston is almost in ruins. Churches are wrecked and nearly every residence injured. Six persons were killed and a dozen wharves demolished and ships wrecked."

All the telegraph wires at Charleston are down and the city utterly cut off from all telegraphic communication with the outside world.

When Conductor Menson left there on his train yesterday, there were no trains running between that place and Savannah, no sort of communication between these two points.

One of the leading churches, the City, the one which withstood the great earthquake of 1885, was blown down and the steeple thrown across the street. Other edifices of the same kind were damaged to a more or less extent.

The New-Brighton Hotel, the handsomest building of the kind on Sullivan Island, is evidently a total wreck. This structure was about seventy feet from the sea coast and was in the direct path of the devastating tornado.

One report received here says the loss of life in the territory covered by the storm was 250. The report is not credited here.

MUCH DAMAGE IN SAVANNAH.

Many Lives Lost, Buildings Wrecked, and Vessels Big and Little Missing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—The storm injured many buildings in Savannah, and did great damage to the trees. Only four buildings sustained serious damage. Fifteen people are known to have been drowned, and more are missing. It is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed. The dead are as follows:

A. C. Ulmer, drowned on Hutchinson's Island; Frederick Stuart, drowned with Mr. Ulmer; Tony Holmes, colored child, crushed by falling roof on Hutchinson's Island.

Taylor Squire, colored, six years old, was thrown from roof of floating house on Hutchinson Island and drowned. Four negroes were drowned on Brampton Plantation four miles west of the city.

John Williams and the wives of E. Butler and Thomas Green, all colored, were drowned on Taylor Plantation. Scott Bacon and son, colored, were drowned at Tybee. An unknown sailor from the bark Harrold was also drowned at Tybee. Lewis Gagnett, was killed by a live wire.

More than thirty wrecks have been reported so far. Fifteen vessels in the harbor and off Tybee were wrecked or badly damaged. More than that number of smaller craft are missing and are believed to have been lost. The schooner Lena Smith, reported ashore, lies high upon Tybee Beach, just west of the wharf. Six unknown vessels are reported ashore on Tybee beach from the outside. The other disasters which occurred to the shipping between the quarantine station and Tybee Roads are: The Norwegian bark Harrold, which is lying on the Tybee beach; the Norwegian bark Linden is at the quarantine station high and dry in the marsh, with her foremast gone.

The Norwegian bark Elma is also up in the marsh at quarantine. The Norwegian Loyal is in the marsh near the quarantine station with all of her masts gone. The Portuguese bark Audacia is high and dry and is considered to be a total wreck. The bark Mexico, which was lying at the upper quarantine wharves, is now in between the lateral row of pilings of the wharf. How she got there is a wonder. Apparently she must have been lifted over the outside pilings. The British barkentine Genesta is high and dry on McQueen's Island, just abreast of Venus Point. She is apparently in good shape, with everything standing. The only vessel that rode safely to her anchors during the storm was the bark Cosmine. Two of Sanford Ross's dredges, Nos. 5 and 7, are on McQueen's Island, about half way between St. Augustine Creek and Lazaretto Creek. The dredge Tommachichi is over in the marsh high and dry, having been blown from Venus Point across Long Island.

The Bark Ormus was blown from her dock across the river to the Savannah side, and afterward was blown over the river again. She is now high and dry on a shoal opposite Jefferson's. The stern-wheel steamboat Abbeville and oyster boat Fred F. Brown, belonging to the Oyster Canning and Cultivation Company of Brunswick, are ashore at Smarts' Wharf. The Abbeville is a complete wreck. The oyster boat Fred F. Brown can be gotten off. She has two holes in her bottom.

Steamer Bannan, from New-York to Cardenas, Cuba, Capt. Hansen, came into Tybee Harbor to-day badly damaged. The revenue cutter Boutwell arrived Monday afternoon, bringing Capt. Raners and family from St. Catherine Island. Much damage was done on the island. The three-masted schooner Beatrice McLean of St. John's, recently ordered to Sapelo by the quarantine authorities of Savannah, had put into St. Catherine's for a harbor and was drawn high up in the woods on the west side of St. Catherine's Island and the schooners Mary and Maid of the Mist near the Florida passage. No loss of life was reported. Nothing has been heard from the steamship City of Savannah, now many hours overdue.

Tybee Island is about wrecked. Had the island been washed away, the demolition and destruction could not have been much worse than it is. Houses were blown, burned, washed away, and otherwise demolished. The railroad track was blown from the ground, and parts of it stood up along the line like a fence. Rails were twisted and spikes were pulled from the cross ties.

To get a train up from Tybee a new track will have to be built over almost the entire distance. Wash-outs are not a circumstance to the wretched condition into which the tracks were twisted by the winds as if they were straws. At least half the houses of the island have been blown down or badly damaged. Damages to buildings in Savannah are being rapidly repaired.

FEARS FOR A STEAMSHIP'S SAFETY.

The Savannah Was Out in the Storm and Has Not Been Heard From.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—The steamship City of Savannah, from Boston, due Sunday night, has not yet been seen or heard from. As the ship was in the storm, grave fears are felt for her safety.

The ship William Crane, Capt. Foster, from Baltimore, due Sunday, arrived this morning badly damaged. The Captain says it was the worst storm he ever experienced.

Several times he gave up the ship as lost. He thinks the City of Savannah is lost. Many vessels are wrecked on the coast.

Dr. William Duncan and Charles L. Cunningham, prominent citizens, went to Wolf Island Saturday. The island is exposed. Nothing has been heard from them. Searching parties have been sent out.

Over forty lives have been lost so far. Trains are not running along the coast.

ALONG THE CYCLONE'S BORDER.

Messages from the Afflicted Region that Tell a Story of Ruin.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29.—This city has been cut off from communication with the outside world since 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The cyclone which the Weather Bureau foretold last Saturday struck Jacksonville Sunday and rapidly increased in fury till 4 P. M.

It traveled in a northwesterly direction from the West Indies. It first struck the Florida coast at a point south of Jupiter Inlet. Its course was still northwesterly, and it traveled the whole eastern portion of the peninsula, damaging property more or less in a path forty to fifty miles wide.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 29.—Following in the wake of fever and famine the elements have added destruction to the city. Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a storm came from the northeast with heavy rain, and continued until 9, when a gale began. The streets were flooded and made impassable to pedestrians. The storm ceased at daybreak. The Gracie, the largest pilot boat here, was overturned, and a family of eight narrowly escaped drowning.

An unknown schooner is ashore on Jekyl Island. The damage to buildings is considerable. All telegraph wires have been down for twenty hours. Last night all was calm.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 29.—A terrific cyclone struck here at 5 o'clock this morning. Nearly 100 houses were wrecked and a woman was killed. Many were injured.

The Baptist brick church was razed to the ground. Factories, stores, and residences were unroofed and some were blown entirely away. High winds and heavy rain are still raging.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is said at the office of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line that no trains have arrived since the storm occurred. A train came in over the Richmond and Danville early this morning, but was in advance of the storm.

The Southern train on the Atlantic Coast Line which was to have reached here at 2 o'clock this morning was abandoned at Richmond and merged into another train.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—The Norwegian bark Bonita was blown ashore in the gale which prevailed here yesterday and to-day.

The schooner B. I. Hazard, Capt. Rafford, Georgetown, for Elizabethport, N. J., with a cargo of railroad ties, put in at Southport this morning, in distress, leaking, and with spanker and mainsail lost.

The brigantine Wastrow, (German,) Liverpool for this port, with a cargo of salt, went to pieces on Caswell Beach. The crew saved themselves by swimming ashore. They are now at the Caswell life-saving station.

An unknown three-masted schooner is also reported ashore, leaking and showing signals of distress, on the same beach, two miles southwest of Southport. The life-saving crew has gone to her assistance.

The three-masted schooner Three Sisters, with a cargo of lumber from Savannah for Philadelphia, was wrecked and abandoned off Cape Fear on the night of Aug. 28. Her commander, Capt. Isaac Simpson of Market Hook, Penn., and Mate Johnson Heede of Park Avenue, Baltimore, were washed overboard and drowned. The survivors are:

William Simpson, steward, brother of the Captain; John Washington, John Scott, and another man, name not known. The vessel was left anchored in a leaking condition.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 29.—The schooner Amelia P. Schmid is under Cape Lookout for harbor. A three-masted schooner, unknown, with lost sails, is flying flags for immediate assistance off the bar; also an unknown large vessel, mast gone, supposed to be square rigged, is flying colors of distress. The bar is impassable and for some time assistance cannot be rendered. Merritt's wrecking organization has been notified that large quantities of lumber, two water casks, and spars from a square-rigger have washed ashore.

ITS RECKLESS INLAND FURY.

Carrying Destruction Wherever It Went After It Left the Sea.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Aug. 29.—The greater part of the district militia's camp was destroyed last night by the heavy rain and wind storm which struck this place at about 7 o'clock. The tents of Capts. Salmon and Smoot, Surgeon Woodman, Lieuts. Orth, Atkisson, Moss, Test, Russell, and Espey are down. The guardhouse, hospital, and tents of the whole staff and drum corps were prostrated, with but few of the privates' quarters left standing.

Large trees have been blown down on all sides. It is impossible at this time to estimate the damage to private and Government property. The Surgeon's medicines were saved, and are being issued to wet and cold soldiers to prevent sickness.

Citizens and hotels are extending all possible aid to the camp.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 29.—The storm that set in here yesterday afternoon has hardly left a whole tree in Annapolis. Streets are blockaded and yards are literally filled with large limbs, and in some instances whole trees. The damage around the wharves is also great. Small boats were blown ashore and bottoms and sides driven in. All of the oyster houses are damaged, each to the extent of several hundred dollars. The lower streets of the town are flooded, and people are going in and out of their houses in boats.

The Constellation, which, with the naval cadets on board, has been cruising about the bay for several days, came into the harbor and anchored off the academy. It was found necessary to throw out three anchors during the night to keep her from dragging.

Two pungies are swamped in the river opposite the academy.

ELKTON, Md., Aug. 29.—The storm reached Elkton last evening about 8 o'clock. The river at 10 o'clock this morning was higher than was ever known before. The damage by the wind will be light, but the destruction wrought by the high water will be enormous. Water Street is a perfect sea, water being in the houses to the depth of six feet.

People residing close to the river front had to be taken ashore in boats. At Elk Landing the damage by the water is also very heavy. The bridge over the river between here and Elk Neck is covered by over ten feet of water. Communication with Chesapeake City, Elk Neck, and other points is cut off.

MILFORD, Del., Aug. 29.—The storm of last night has damaged the remainder of the peach crop in this section to the extent of about 150,000 baskets. The corn crop is also greatly damaged.

PATH IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Much Damage Done in the Cotton Belt to All the Crops.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—A terrific storm of wind and rain raged yesterday from the seaboard to the mountains. It began Sunday and came from the northeast. There was but little rain during Sunday night, but the wind blew a gale.

Throughout the cotton belt the wind and rain have done great damage. The plants have been blown down and the bolls have been beaten off. It is impossible now to estimate the loss, but it must be one-fourth the crop.

The track of the storm, both wind and rain, appears to have struck along the northeast portion of the State and reached the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad just north of Henderson.

The damage to all crops along this route is very severe. At Oxford the wind was strong enough to blow down a brick tobacco warehouse.

From Oxford the storm swept on through Granville County, Rockingham County, and into Forsythe County, gathering in velocity until it became a veritable cyclone when it reached the town of Kernersville, which was wrecked.

WRECKS IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Force of the Storm in Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In this city the force of the wind last night laid prostrate telegraph and telephone wires, trees, awnings, and signs, but so far no serious injury to life or property is reported. Word from Alexandria and Georgetown showed that they had suffered great damage to electric-light and telephone wires.

On I Street, in front of Franklin Park, a network of broken wires and trees was piled up thirty feet high.

Up and down Pennsylvania Avenue and on Fourteenth Street the storm seemed to have spent most of its fury. Signs that had withstood high winds for years came clattering down to the sidewalks, to the danger of pedestrians who were compelled to be out. In all the down-town and southwest sections of the city trees suffered, big limbs and branches being snapped off and tossed about for squares.

The livery and sale stable of Bradley Brothers, on D Street, is a rather old structure. The building next to it was felt to sway, and the motion communicated itself to the stable building. This increased to such an extent that the stable hands became alarmed and were discussing the advisability of moving into the street. Before a move could be made, however, the entire rear wall of the building fell out into the alley with an awful crash. The wall was taken out as cleanly as if done with an object by a force of men. Fortunately the wind died down somewhat after this and no further damage resulted.

The damage to shipping was considerable. This morning one steamer, the Mattano, had not arrived or been heard from. The Mattano is a passenger and freight boat, making all the river landings. She was due at 11 o'clock last night, but at an early hour this morning was the only vessel unaccounted for at the wharves.

It is not known how many passengers were on board the steamer, and river men were loth to believe that any harm had come to the boat. They seemed certain that she had run into dock or headed up some creek, and would turn up all right later.

Several vessels which were tied up at the docks were more or less damaged.

DEATH AND RUIN ITS WORK.

Men Killed, Houses Unroofed, and General Havoc on Land and Water.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Two deaths from electricity occurred this morning as a result of the storm. Anthony Vanderslice, for forty years a Delaware River pilot, pushed aside an overhanging wire, which was crossed with a live electric light wire, in Camden, N. J., and was instantly killed. An unknown Italian laborer did the same thing at Eighteenth and Harlan Streets, in this city, and also dropped dead.

The storm was very severe in this vicinity. The wind blew at the rate of forty-seven miles an hour at 2 A. M. and afterward dropped to forty miles, at which rate it continued until shortly before noon, when it further moderated.

The local weather bureau has telegraphic communication with only New-York and Atlantic City, and no weather report has been issued.

The Delaware River was higher than it has been for years, and wharves and structures along the river front in this city were flooded, and considerable damage done. Delaware Avenue was strewn with débris. None of the excursion boats went on their trips this morning, the Captains being afraid of the rough water. The dry dock at Cramp's shipyard was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by the high tide.

Rumors of damage to shipping were plentiful. The tug Nellie S. Tygert sunk and the schooner Francis C. Yarnall was grounded. No lives were lost in either instance.

A dispatch received to-day from the cook of the schooner Three Sisters, from Savannah for Philadelphia, states that the vessel is anchored off Cape Fear River and that the Captain and mate have both been lost.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—The most terrific storm of many years struck this region about midnight last night and continued unabated for six hours, blowing at a rate of sixty miles an hour. Rain fell in sheets during the entire time, and streams are much swollen.

Considerable damage has been done throughout the whole Schuylkill region, some houses having been unroofed and many small frame structures razed to the ground. Fruit trees were uprooted in the farming districts, and the corn crop has suffered badly.

Much damage was done to breakers and colliery buildings, and in the Shenandoah region several collieries are reported as flooded out.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 29.—Reports from the surrounding country show that corn was leveled to the ground, growing fruit was badly damaged, large trees were uprooted, and many outbuildings were demolished.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 29.—Last night's storm did great damage throughout the country. Many trees were blown down and much fruit ruined. Corn was mostly down from the storm of a week ago.

Country people driving to the city this morning were compelled to carry axes with them to cut their way through fallen trees.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Last night's storm in this locality did no serious damage, but 1.22 inches of rain fell.

Reports of serious damage to corn and fruit in the Cumberland Valley have been received.

ALONG THE JERSEY COAST.

Founder Bradley and the Ocean Grove Association Are Heavy Losers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Last night's storm, while not equal in severity to last week's cyclone, did a great deal of damage along the North Jersey coast. The wind blew a gale from the east, but on warning from Washington preparations had been made to meet it.

About nightfall the sky became overcast, and, as the night wore on, the wind increased in violence.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the gale was at its height. It was blowing at the rate of nearly fifty miles an hour. The rain fell in torrents.

A résumé of the effects of the storm shows that while no serious damage has been done the loss entailed upon Founder Bradley and the Ocean Grove Association will be considerable.

About seventy bathing houses at Ross's Pavilion were toppled over. Mr. Ross also suffered severely by last week's storm.

All over town chimneys were blown down and trees uprooted. Valuable shade trees were torn out of the ground on Bond Street, Fourth Avenue, and Monroe Avenue. Awnings were swept away on Main Street and Cookman Avenue.

The Western Union telegraph wires and New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company wires were torn down in many places. The Western Union service was crippled until night.

The Seventh Avenue bathing pavilion was almost ruined. A large portion of the roof caved in. Wreckage has been floating up the coast all day, and Summer visitors have crowded the board walk at all points where the storm did not undermine it.

The worst damage in this section was done at Ocean Grove. One hundred feet of the fishing pier, a notable feature of the Grove, was swept away. The wreckage of this did much damage to the Bond Wave Power Pier.

A score of tents were leveled to the ground at a very awkward time for the occupants. Among the tenters who were relieved of their homes were the Rev. James Mathews of Philadelphia, Thomas Zimmerman of New-York, John Whitney of New-York, Mrs. Dipps of Philadelphia, W. N. Hunt of Newark, John W. Mahon of Philadelphia, Andrew L. Dunham of Jersey City, and F. C. Anderson of Philadelphia.

Lillagore's bathing pavilion was badly damaged. The schooner Mary F. Kelly, wrecked by last week's storm, was driven up on the sands.

The schooner Congdon, wrecked last Winter, was completely turned about on the beach. The telegraph wires at the Plaza Hotel were burned out.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 29.—The storm did not do a great deal of damage here for the simple reason that last week's cyclone swept away nearly all the movable material from the beach.

The few remaining bathing houses were swept away. The West End Pavilion was badly damaged. The iron pier, or at least what there was left of it, was completely demolished. This wreckage was strewn for miles along the sand.

Railroad communication with Philadelphia has been cut off all day. Western Union wires have blown down and will not be in shape until to-morrow.

At Seabright trees were uprooted and chimneys blown down. A dismantled schooner was seen off the coast making toward New-York with jurymast rigged. The name could not be made out. The Protestant Episcopal church at Galilee was again surrounded by water.

WOMEN AMONG THE RESCUERS.

They Worked Bravely Saving Shipwrecked Sailors Off Point Lookout.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 29.—A shipwreck and the rescue of the Captain and crew by a party of life savers composed principally of women, the drowning of one of the crew, and several other thrilling incidents attended the loss of the bark Martha P. Tucker at Point Lookout today.

She struck at 8 o'clock this morning and began to go to pieces at once, while the crew were clinging to the rigging with death apparently inevitable for all. She was seen from the shore and a hurried rescue was made.

The bark's crew consisted of Capt. George Mitchell of 475 Macon Street, Brooklyn, two mates, a Chinese steward, and eight sailors. All were saved but a Finn named Andersen, who was washed overboard and lost.

All night the vessel had battled with a hurricane that struck her when off Savannah. After she struck the first person on shore to see her was Mrs. James B. Raynor, who was visiting the family of Capt. Andrew Rhodes of the Point Lookout Life-Saving Station, a mile further east. As soon as Mrs. Raynor gave the alarm preparations were begun for a rescue.

The rescuing party consisted of Mrs. Raynor, her son, Riley Raynor, nineteen years old; Mrs. Mary E. Moseman, Jennie Rhodes, the Captain's sixteen-year-old daughter, and an Italian known as Mike. Headed by Capt. Rhodes, they dragged the lifeboat down the beach to a point opposite the stranded vessel, carried the life lines to the spot, and adjusted the breeches buoy. A rocket with the life line attached was fired successfully at the first attempt. The line fell across the vessel, was made fast, and the breeches buoy began its trips to the vessel.

One by one the men were taken off until all were safe ashore save Andersen, who was lost before the rescuers arrived.

During the rescue Capt. Andrew Van Sicien of Long Beach came up from his home and joined in the life-saving. Capt. Rhodes fired the rocket, but at every other stage the women of the party did almost superhuman work.

They hauled on the lines that brought each half-drowned sailor ashore and cared for them as fast as they arrived.

The bark was on her way from Tampa, Fla., with a load of 856 tons of phosphate in bulk and 60 tons of ballast. She first encountered the gale off Savannah.

The bark was having a hard time of it in the storm and fog off the Jersey coast and struck broadside on, the Captain having completely lost his reckoning.

ON LONG ISLAND SHORE.

Shaky Brick Walls Blown Down—High Tides at Rockaway and Rockville Centre.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 29.—The storm of last night practically duplicated the effects of the similar visitor of last Wednesday night. It blew down a row of shaky brick walls on Fifth Street. They fell upon the tracks of the North Shore Branch of the Long Island Railroad's freight yard and prevented the moving of freight over the road for several hours.

A very high tide accompanied the gale, and at some points along the river front the docks were awash. At no point, however, was there any considerable damage done.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 29.—The highest tide in a number of years accompanied the gale of this morning. It arose to the level of the trestle over Jamaica Bay upon which runs the Rockaway Beach Railroad.

Many of the fishing stations and small club houses broke from their moorings and drifted off in all directions. The gale stripped the sails from many boats, tore the boats from their anchors, and swept them ashore.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 29.—The three-masted schooner C. Kirk went ashore on Long Beach to-day in the great gale, and was sent so high up on the beach that when the tide went down the crew was able to get ashore.

CONEY ISLAND BADLY BUFFETED.

Flimsy Buildings Blown Down—Marine Railroad Wrecked.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 29.—The labor that the "fakirs" of the island put into rehabilitating the flimsy resorts which last week's storm made sport of has all been for naught. The fierce windstorm which raged early this morning destroyed all their work.

The storm began about 3 o'clock when a fierce wind came in over gently-rolling waves, lashed them into foamy breakers, and sent them on a destructive mission far ashore, and then when the waves had reached the limit of their power the wind seized on the waste of beach sand heaped up by the storm of last week and sent it flying over everything in reach.

George Tilyou's World's Fair Bolivian Indians were awakened by the swaying of their flimsy building, the successor to the one torn down last week, and in terror they fled out on the beach. The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and at a safe distance from their tottering home they knelt on the beach, and, with eyes uplifted to the black heavens and arms outstretched in supplication, they remained in prayer until, just at daybreak, their home collapsed with a crash.

The roofs of two of Tilyou's pasteboard houses, near the beach, were lifted on the wind and borne away like straws. Vaccas's West End Casino was opened to the elements, and, as its roof floated off in air, all along the beach it found for companions popcorn stands, fruit stands, oyster boats, and other fragile and light structures.

Many buildings being erected as substitutes for those blown down last week were laid low, and some of them reached the beach just in time to meet an ocean-bound wave.

Electric-light globes and gas lamps could not be borne away, so they were left in fragments beneath their supports. The Coney Island Athletic Club got a taste of what District Attorney Ridgway might do for it. It was rocked to its very foundations and dozens of its windows were broken.

A section of the Sea Beach Palace was torn off, and, as happens in nearly every storm, hundreds of panes of glass in it were broken.

An awning was blown off P. H. McGann's Hotel, and Manager Charles Barlow, who stood near by, was struck on the head and badly hurt by a piece of flying iron.

Both iron piers were badly battered, and no iron steamboats came here to-day.

The storm did away early in the morning, but the waves ran high all day, and hundreds of sightseers lined the shore from here to Manhattan Beach.

At Brighton Beach the unfortunate Marine Railway tracks were again washed away and buried in the sand, while near by the bulkheads and the boardwalk were given another tearing.

The Brighton Beach elevated structure was undermined, and no trains have been run to-day. The lawn in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel was again washed and badly torn up.

As usual, Manhattan Beach suffered little. The water washed over the bulkheads, but the only damage was to the boardwalk from the Manhattan Beach to the Oriental Hotel.

Along the shore of Gravesend Bay from the Brooklyn Yacht Club House to the Dyke Meadows, the wreckage of yachts was strewn, and several yachtsmen had narrow escapes.

Capt. Harry Jennings was caught in the storm on the three-thousand-dollar-sloop Laureme, owned by A. O. Von Kilch, 47 White Street, N. Y. Capt. Jennings had a hard time, but escaped by jumping on the Marine and Field Club pier just as a high wave dashed the boat against it.

The schooner yacht Playful, owned by Capt. Bolts, is a total wreck, and her crew is grateful that it escaped alive. Dozens of small yachts were picked up by the huge waves and dashed against the structures along the shore.

At Bath Beach and New-Utrecht hundreds of great trees have been blown over, and the yards and streets are filled with broken branches.

The waves were still rolling in to-night in huge breakers, dashing their spray over the boardwalk at Manhattan Beach. The tide was again exceptionally high, but, as the wind had subsided, there was no possibility of further damage being done. The beach is strewn with wreckage and débris.

RAGING ON THE HUDSON.

Yachts and Other Craft Ashore All Along the Peaceful Highland Region.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A tow of eight boats with the Austin tugboats Hart and Conqueror of Rondout had a serious time in Newburg Bay. A local tow started southward at about the same time the Austin tow came out of the Highlands. Both tows were driven over to the Fishkill side of the bay, where the boats became massed at a point just at the end of the slip of the Newburg and Fishkill ferry. One boat was torn away. It floated ashore south of Fishkill. Another boat was sunk in the ferry slip. Then the tugboats succeeded in pulling the boats out of danger and resuming their respective trips.

The sunken boat blocked the ferry slip until 10:30 to-day, there being no communication between Newburg and Fishkill by ferry until that time. The mails on the New-York Central were brought to Newburg by tugboat.

The trestle of the West Shore Railroad at Fort Montgomery was partially washed away by the storm. Early trains were delayed several hours.

Three boats of a tow were driven ashore at Roseton, just north of Newburg. The people on board the boats had great difficulty in reaching shore in safety.

The night steamer Kaaterskill had a hole stove in her side above the guard, while in Haverstraw Bay. Freight and baggage were washed overboard. The vessel was driven back to West Point, where it landed the majority of its 200 passengers, resuming its trip when the storm abated.

Four members of the Sing Sing Yacht Club abandoned their yacht and rowed ashore at Sing Sing in a small boat. This morning the yacht scudded past Newburg under bare poles. It is said that it ran ashore near Poughkeepsie.

The tide is very high, and water washes over the docks. The steamers this morning are very late, and some did not attempt their usual trips.

At Cornwall a heavy limb of a tree crashed through the roof of Reuben Clark's house. Fortunately nobody was in the upper rooms.

Three schooners and a sloop and a large Moran tow, with the towboat Belle, are reported to be ashore in Haverstraw Bay.

Yachts and launches have been driven ashore all along the Hudson.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The storm of this morning was the worst experienced on the river in this vicinity for years. Two tows, one in charge of the tug Belle, were caught in the gale between here and Rockland Lake early this morning and were totally wrecked.

Ten or twelve of the boats were driven to Croton Point Beach, and several were sunk. It is reported that several lives were lost.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The hurricane struck the Hudson River Valley at midnight last night, its course being from the southeast, and it raged with great severity for over ten hours, when the wind suddenly veered to west-southwest. The flood tide was the heaviest known in years. The side-wheel steamboat Kaaterskill, bound south and loaded with Summer boarders going home, when within 20 miles of New-York had to turn back and she ran 25 miles before the wind. One of her wheelhouses was destroyed and her baggage-room torn away, a number of trunks and satchels being washed overboard. She landed 50 or 60 passengers at West Point and then started southward again. At 6 A. M. she was lying in Peekskill Bay apparently disabled.

The steamer Augustin, bound south, at the northern entrance to Newburg Bay with a number of barges in tow, was driven north again and is now lying here. She lost three barges, which were sunk.

A small yacht started from here yesterday with four persons on board for Fire Island. This morning the yacht was found off Roseton with nobody on board, and it is thought that four men were drowned, as the coat of one of them was found in the cabin with a card in it having the name of "Styles," one of the crew, on it. At 1 P. M. to-day the water on Main Street Pier was 2 feet deep, and when boats landed, passengers were carried to and from them in wagons.

The track of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is badly washed and undermined near Croton, Oscawana, Cold Spring, Dutchess Junction, Clinton Point, Barrytown, and other places. Near Croton the wash-out is 40 feet in length. North of Staatsburg a locomotive house was nearly washed into the river and nineteen telegraph poles were torn down. During the afternoon all trains were running from two to three hours behind time, but this evening, the ebb tide having taken the water from the tracks, trains are delayed only fifteen or twenty minutes, and the wind, which is directly from the west, has lulled greatly. It will be high tide again at midnight, but no further damage is expected.

The rainfall was very heavy all through the Hudson Valley, and fruit and corn are seriously damaged. Along all railroads running through river counties there have been wash-outs, and numbers of trees have been blown down. Telegraph and telephone wires in every direction have either been torn down or crossed, and a large amount of telegraphic business is rapidly accumulating.

MOVING SLOWLY NORTHWARD.

The Storm Doing Mischief to Crops and Property in This State.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Since noon to-day a heavy wind has been raging in the Mohawk Valley. Much damage has been done to the hop yards, and fruit trees have suffered severely. Farmers estimate that perhaps two-thirds of the fruit, such as apples, plums, and pears, have been blown from the trees. The wind has been so great that the west-bound canalboats could not navigate.

The weather to-night is considerably cooler. Every tent or temporary structure on the Montgomery County fair grounds at Fonda has been leveled by the wind. West-bound trains on both the West Shore and Central-Hudson Railroads, from the east, are delayed by the wind.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A severe gale on Saratoga Lake this afternoon destroyed the Thomas Lake House dock and sank the steam yacht Nellie Price. Col. Hilton's steam yacht Iolanthe was considerably damaged, and T. J. Totten's naphtha launch Exile was driven ashore on Point Breeze.

The passenger steamer Erminie encountered enormous waves on the trip north from White Sulphur Springs, and did not return on time, waiting until after the gale had subsided.

YACHTS FELT THE GALE.

In Local Anchorages Some Were Sunk by Fouling—Others Went to Pieces.

Yachts suffered much damage by the storm. Many of them dragged their anchors and fouled other boats or docks near them. Some sank, others were driven ashore, and some went to pieces.

At Bay Ridge, W. D. Dickey's forty-six-footer Nautilus dragged her anchor and fouled the Emerald, doing serious damage to J. Roger Maxwell's new steel schooner. When she got clear of the Emerald she fouled John E. Broks's handsome schooner Lasca and damaged her. Then the Nautilus got foul of two or three other yachts. A tugboat then rescued her and towed her into the Erie Basin, where she will be repaired.

John Macrae's schooner Signal went adrift, and in order to save her from going on to the rocks the sailing master scuttled her. She is now under the water off South Beach. She will be raised. The Signal was enrolled in the fleet of the Atlantic, Brooklyn, and Bensonhurst Yacht Clubs.

County Clerk John Cottier of Brooklyn recently purchased a thirty-foot cabin sloop. She is a total wreck now near the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse on Gravesend Bay.

Dr. Johnson's thirty-six-foot sloop Lizzie L. dragged her moorings off Thirty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. She was rescued and towed to Solheim & Abraham's yard at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, where she will be repaired.

An unknown sloop drifted into Tebo's yard and smashed the rail of the steam yacht Avenel.

Along the shore from Jersey Avenue to Greenville the storm was even more severe than its predecessor. This time the Pavonia Yacht Club was the heaviest sufferer.

The Ukase, owned by Capt. Buffet, was almost pounded to pieces, but was finally beached. The Pavonia, a big boat owned by Benjamin Soper, and the Annie J., owned by George James, became wedged in together between a float and some cribwork, and the Pavonia lost her boom and bowsprit and the Annie J.'s side was stove. The Comfort was again badly injured, and the Lina, H. H. Holmes, Emma K., and Richard K. Fox were piled in a heap on the beach. The float and bridge of the clubhouse were carried away, but were subsequently recovered. Commodore Norman L. Rowe estimates the damage at $5,000.

VIGILANT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Morgan-Iselin Cup Defender Rescued After a Hard Struggle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The America's Cup came near losing one of its most promising defenders this morning, when the sloop Vigilant, owned by the Morgan-Iselin syndicate, was saved just in the nick of time from being dashed against the rocks off Premium Point, New-Rochelle.

On Sunday last the Vigilant came in from the eastward to be hauled out at City Island preparatory to the Larchmont Yacht Club regatta on Saturday of this week. While awaiting her turn to be cleaned the Vigilant had been anchored about 1,500 feet out from C. Oliver Iselin's villa on Davenport Neck.

On Monday evening Mr. Iselin and Skipper Hanson took an early advantage of the weather predictions by having the yacht made snug and by throwing out three anchors. To one of the anchors was attached an extra weight. Mr. Iselin himself intended to sleep aboard. But at midnight, with an easy wind blowing and a comparatively light sea running, he decided to try a more roomy couch, and was taken ashore. From his bedroom window he could dimly see the Vigilant safely riding the sea.

At 2 o'clock the West Indian wind which had caused so much havoc along the coast struck the Vigilant. The rolling of the yacht and the wash of the waves over the deck brought Capt. Hanson aboard. In an instant he saw that the sloop was dragging her three anchors.

All hands were called on deck, and two seamen were sent ashore in the gig to tell Mr. Iselin of the situation. A few yards from the yacht the gig was swamped and the seamen drifted ashore hanging to the gunwales. Two other seamen succeeded in reaching shore by going around into Cow Bay.

Mr. Iselin telephoned immediately to the Chapman Wrecking Company at City Island for three tugs.

All the anchor chains were let out to the full length, but still the anchors would not hold. Mr. Iselin and the household servants gathered on the shore and watched the yacht drift nearer and nearer to the jagged rocks of Davenport Neck.

Among the persons living in the neighborhood who were attracted to the scene was Mr. Piepgras, the yacht builder. Mr. Piepgrass gave the following description:

"When I reached the point the Vigilant was drifting toward Premium Point with three anchors out. At 8 o'clock the yacht reached a very alarming position. She draws 14 feet and was in 18 feet of water with a rocky bottom, only about 300 feet from shore. If the Vigilant had drifted 200 feet nearer she would have been a wreck.

"The tugs East Chester and Flushing arrived just in time to haul the yacht off. Then the anchors caught at the wrong time and the wrecking tug Will E. Chapman had to be sent for. Even then it was a hard job getting up the weighted anchor. The yacht was towed to City Island."

"It was a very close call for the Vigilant," said Mr. Iselin. "We felt sure her deep bottom would strike the rocks. If ever a man's patience was sorely tried mine was while waiting five hours for those tugs and every moment seeing the yacht drag nearer and nearer to the rocks. Capt. Hanson and the seamen worked well to save the yacht, and two of the fellows got a good ducking in their anxiety."

Capt. Hanson said that he seldom spent seven more thrilling hours. All hands were simply helpless. To raise the anchors would only allow the yacht to drift faster, and if the sails had been unfurled the wind would have torn them into ribbons.

The Vigilant was none the worse for her narrow escape. On Saturday Capt. Hanson expects to have the yacht ready for the Larchmont races.

About New-Rochelle and along the shore of the Sound the storm left its traces. No yachts were wrecked, but there were several narrow escapes. The surf was so high that the spray was blown from the shore to the piazza of the Country Club, a distance of several hundred feet.

OLD ELMS AT YALE DOWN.

New-Haven Never Before Had so Fierce a Wind—Sound Craft Driven to Shelter.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—This city is again isolated and storm beaten for the second time within a week. About 5 o'clock this morning a southeaster came up the Sound, accompanied by a torrent of rain. For an hour the fall was terrific, flooding the streets and gutters. Meanwhile the wind was blowing a tempest before which trees, roofs, and everything movable went down. At intervals the torrent of rain continued till 10 o'clock. The wind blew with undiminished force until 9 o'clock, then abated a trifle, but it kept up a vigorous velocity until afternoon.

Trees were upturned in every direction and the roads were a mass of foliage and limbs twisted from the shade trees of the city. Over 100 elms went down before the gale spent its fury. Some of the oldest in the city are included. One in front of the Yale Theological School and another just in front of the Rev. T. T. Munger's church on the green are the largest. The latter just grazed the steeple of the church in falling. A force of over 100 men is at work on the roads repairing the damage.

At the Hooker carriage factory the brick parapet was blown over upon the roof by the storm. It crashed through and fell on John Anderson, an employe, breaking his left leg in two places and cutting his head badly. The walls of Proctor's Opera House were blown squarely in by the storm. The structure will probably be rebuilt this Fall, but Mr. Proctor will be obliged to cancel all his dates with theatrical companies for several months.

The chief damage done to the Opera House was in the rear, the front walls standing intact.

The velocity of the storm was the highest ever recorded here. For a quarter of an hour at the beginning of the gale the wind blew at the rate of fifty-seven miles an hour, according to the observations made by Sergt. Cox of the local bureau. It is estimated that 3,000 sparrows must have perished.

The débris on the streets is not so high after the storm as was that after last week's gale. The loose foliage and dead limbs were largely taken away then, and all that was wrested off to-day was sound wood. Tin roofs were an easy mark for the storm, and scores of them came off. Chimneys were blown off in many parts of the city. All the telegraphic and telephonic wires were useless after 4 o'clock A. M., and all communication with the outside world has been shut off since then.

At Savin Rock the display of surf was magnificent, and hundreds went down from this city to witness it. The waves dashed over a massive stone wall, 25 feet above the high-water mark, in a cloud of spray which was grand to witness. More bathhouses fell a prey to the attacks of the waves, though the loss this time is small compared to that of last week. No wrecks are reported. The harbor is filled with shipping, most of which came in to escape the storm. The Sound is entirely destitute of sailing vessels to-day.

An unknown boy was blown off Tin Bridge, near Cedar Hill, into the harbor. It is thought that he was drowned.

CROPS AND FRUIT RUINED.

Violence of the Storm in the Bay State and New-Hampshire.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 29.—The storm reached here this morning and did serious damage in all sections. The gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, and was a regular southeaster. The wind through this county and Southern New-Hampshire attained through the latter hours of the day a velocity of fifty miles an hour.

Shade and fruit trees have been blown down and are piled in the streets. Crops are flat upon the ground. Between this city and Amesbury scores of apple trees have been torn up by the roots. All prospects for a harvest this year have vanished.

Across the lines of the electric roads between this city and the ocean many trees have been blown down and traffic is suspended. From the towns of Southern New-Hampshire the reports, though meagre, tell of great damage. Along the Boston and Maine tracks many car sheds have been blown down and the loss to the corporation is large. During the gale this morning a large car shed at Reading, the property of this railroad, was blown down, causing loss of about $1,500.

Along the river front many yachts have suffered, and the loss to craft will be in the thousands. Valuable yachts have dragged their moorings and, crashing into one another, have been wrecked.

The live-saving crew at Plum Island at the mouth of the harbor are patrolling the beach, watching for any vessels that may send up a signal of distress.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—The storm of to-day has been the worst known off City Point for twenty years. The water was terrible in its fury and the yacht-club rafts and hundreds of boats anchored out in the bay were tossed about like cockleshells. The damage to yachts and small boats in this section is estimated at $10,000.

Wrecks are reported off Portsmouth, but the sea is so rough that tugboats and Isles of Shoals steamers have been unable to move out of the harbor.

FORECAST BY THE WEATHER MEN.

Prof. Abbe Explains How He Figured Out the Storm's Course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The great hurricane of 1893 has been of a character so terrible that it may pass into history as a date of reckoning, just as some of the old people in Ireland still reckon from "the great wind of 1839."

The hurricane had been expected by the Weather Bureau since last Friday morning. In its map issued in the forenoon of that day the storm centre or region of calm around which the storm proper whirled was located at a point in the Atlantic Ocean 200 or 300 miles east of Nassau, Bahamas, and 100 miles or so north of Haiti. This point was marked, and the Weather Bureau bulletin contained the statement that "There are indications of a storm centre about 500 miles east of Florida, moving toward the northwest."

The officers of the bureau expected trouble from that time on. This is the season of trade winds, and the least disturbance means bad weather. Friday evening at 8 o'clock the weather bulletin stated that "A heavy swell on the South Atlantic coast has been reported."

Saturday morning a report came from Nassau that the hurricane was passing 200 miles from that place. At the same time the bureau was enabled to tell the direction of the storm.

Prof. Abbe, who has charge of the weather predictions, in speaking of the matter to-day, said: "By the moist air from the west and the dry air from the east, we knew Saturday morning that the storm would come landward." Usually West Indian hurricanes shy off from the coast seaward and are expended in the ocean.

Sunday morning the Weather Bureau located the great storm off the middle coast of Florida, 200 miles southwest of Savannah, and the prediction was made that "the low centre off the Florida coast will move northwest, striking the coast of Georgia Sunday evening or night and, passing inward, breaking up into general rains Monday."

"As nearly as we can gather from the rumors that have been published concerning damage in Georgia," said Prof. Abbe this morning, "this last prediction was correct. The hurricane centre must have gone over Savannah between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night. Heavy northwest winds were in sympathy with the hurricane and helped feed it. Northeast winds did heavy damage before the hurricane arrived.

"Charleston must have suffered as much as Savannah, for a heavy sea was caused by the northeast wind, and after the centre had passed over, heavy southwest and northwest winds must have come in.

"I think the hurricane covered only 300 miles in radius on Sunday, when it was strongest, and within that radius the west and south parts had clear weather, while the north and east parts were cloudy and rainy. Augusta, Ga., had three hours of calm Sunday, and this shows that the storm centre was passing over that place Sunday night and Monday morning. The last definite information we received last night was that the hurricane was approaching Lynchburg, Va."

THE PATH OF THE STORM.

Charleston No Stranger to Cyclones—Sketch of the Old City.

When the great storm began its ravages along the Southern Atlantic seaboard it found few natural obstacles in its way. All along the coast it swept over a low country.

Generally the land from Savannah to Charleston is low and flat. There are long stretches of marsh almost without inhabitants, and rich only in rivers, creeks, and inlets. Between the Stono River and Charleston, however, the country is rather higher and the soil is rich. From Charleston, north to Georgetown, the coast shows more stretches of marshes back of which is higher land, upon which are many famous old plantations, some of which have been held in the same families since colonial days.

On the islands along the coast the storm's fury must have been felt with especial severity. These islands are low, and offer little chance for protection from a cyclone. Some of those near the cities are favorite resorts, and upon them the chance for loss of life and destruction of property was very great. The high tides reported along the coast added to their dangers. These tides, too, could do great damage on the mainland, and such news as has come from the devastated region is of railways submerged and low-lying villages swamped by the rush of the sea.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

Charleston is no stranger to great storms. It suffered much from a cyclone in 1885, but in August of the following year it met with a disaster which far surpassed that caused by the big gale. An earthquake laid a large part of it in ruins, causing a loss of $5,000,000. Forty persons were killed by falling buildings.

Charleston is built on a tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, which unite to form a spacious harbor, opening on the ocean side at Sullivan's Island, seven miles below the city. The rivers are deep, and near the city are considerable streams, the Ashley being 2,100 yards wide and the Cooper 1,400. The city, which has a water front of nine miles, is on ground but a few feet above the high-tide mark. The bar outside the harbor has two entrances, the deepest affording 18 feet of water at low tide.

Forts made famous in desperate fighting guard the harbor. Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter are built on islands, the former two miles and the latter six below the city. On Sullivan's Island is Fort Moultrie. This island, long a favorite resort of the people of Charleston, suffered greatly from the storm.

The city is regularly built, and extends 6 miles in length and 1½ miles in breadth. The streets are fairly wide, many of them measuring 60 to 70 feet, and are lined with handsome shade trees. The dwellings are rich in vine-covered piazzas, while their grounds abound with flowers, trees, and shrubs. At the southern extremity of the city is a small park called the Battery, or White Point Garden.

Charleston's principal public buildings are the new Custom House of granite and white marble, the Court House, the City Hall, the Academy of Music, the orphan asylum, and the arsenal. The city has forty churches, the most famous of which, St. Michael's, has a steeple 180 feet high and a chime of bells imported from England in 1764. Among the educational institutions are the College of Charleston, founded in 1785; the Medical College of South Carolina, founded in 1833; a high school, a normal school for girls, and the Charleston Library, established in 1748.

The city is well provided with hospitals and has, besides, the William Enston Home for Old People, the Confederate Home for Widows, an almshouse, and an asylum for the aged and infirm.

With its harbor and three railway lines, Charleston is easily the first commercial city of its State. It has fifteen banks, half a dozen machine shops, cotton presses, grist mills, ship yards, a dry dock, and expensive manufactures of phosphate of lime. It is a large shipper of cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, and lumber. Its foreign exports exceed $20,000,000 a year. In 1890 the United States census gave it a population of 54,955; a local census made the figures 65,165.

Charleston was founded about 1677. In 1776 a British squadron attacked the garrison on Sullivan's Island, but was beaten off by Col. Moultrie and his 400 men. In 1780 the British captured the city after a six weeks' siege. In the civil war Charleston saw plenty of fighting. It began early with the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. In April, 1863, a Federal fleet under Admiral Dupont attacked the fortifications. After a long siege the Confederates evacuated the city in February, 1865.

Wilmington is situated on the east bank of the Cape Fear River, about thirty miles from its mouth. Three railroads reach it, and it is the largest and most busy town in North Carolina. It has a Custom House, a Court House, four banks, three daily and five weekly newspapers, twenty-one churches, a normal school, a cotton factory, several large sawmills, flour mills, rice mills, and 10 turpentine distilleries. It is an important shipping point, and has daily steamer communication with Baltimore, Charleston, and other places. Its population is just above 20,000.

Port Royal is best known as a naval station and has a big dry dock. The town is in Beaufort County, S. C., on an island near Port Royal Entrance, four miles south of Beaufort. It has a railway, a good harbor, a bank, a church, and a newspaper.

Georgetown is a port of entry and the county seat of Georgetown County, S. C. It is on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Waccamaw River. It is fourteen miles from the ocean and fifty miles northeast of Charleston. Rice, pine lumber, and turpentine are its principal articles of export. It has 3,000 people, five churches, two banks, and two newspapers.

Death and Ruin Its Work.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—A terrific storm passed over the Cumberland Valley last night, doing considerable damage to property and growing crops. Telegraph wires were blown down and communication was cut off for several hours.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge at Brandtsville, this county, was struck by lightning and totally burned. Considerable water fell at Williams Grove, where the Grangers' exhibition is being held, and several small buildings were blown down. The loss in this section will be heavy.

Big Blow on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 29.—A severe storm has prevailed on Mount Washington to-day. Early this morning the wind began blowing from the northwest and it continued with great severity until this afternoon, rising at times to a velocity of upward of 100 miles an hour. Later in the day it shifted to northwest and continued blowing very hard until late in the evening. The wind was so high that no trains have reached the summit since yesterday. The morning train left at the usual hour but was unable to return.

TO RELEASE WILLIAM H. KING.

Steps Taken to Remove the Millionaire from an Asylum.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—Friends of William H. King, the Newport millionaire who has been an inmate of the McLean Insane Asylum for twenty-seven years, are making strong efforts to secure his release. The applicants before the Massachusetts court contend that the order of the Rhode Island court by which the commitment was made was invalid on several legal grounds, and if the release is not to be ordered they ask that at least the place of confinement may be changed.

The proceeding is in the nature of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and was heard this forenoon by Judge Barker. Only those interested were allowed to be present. Judge E. C. Bumpus and Lawyer Trask appeared for the plaintiff, who is Mrs. E. A. W. Ross of Boston.

The Massachusetts General Hospital appears as a party interested, and is represented by ex-Assistant Secretary of State W. F. Wharton.

David King, a nephew of Mr. King, entered an appearance by his counsel, Shattuck & Munroe, who urged that the asylum should retain control of Mr. King. Later this appearance was withdrawn. Mr. King left the asylum Saturday, and he has since been at a Boston hotel in custody of the Sheriff awaiting decision on his application for release permanently.

Mr. King is a retired China merchant who had when in active business amassed an immense fortune. He is a bachelor and is now about seventy-five years old. His fortune is estimated at about $2,000,000.

Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross, who files the petition for his release, claims to be a niece of Mr. King.

A SEDENTARY OCCUPATION, plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most *natural* remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal Headache, and every trouble caused by Catarrh. So is Catarrh itself. The proprietors offer $500 for any case which they cannot cure.

A NEW REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
SCHERING'S
PIPERAZIN
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A specific and radical cure, recommended by distinguished European and American medical authorities for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Urinary Calculus, and diseases due to uric acid diathesis.

For Sale by all Pharmacists.
LEHN & FINK, SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA, N. Y.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

NEWSDEALERS HAVE A FESTIVAL.

A Summer Night's Enjoyment in the Open Air—Objects of Their Association.

The members of the Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association congratulated themselves last evening on the delightful weather they had for their third annual Summer night's festival at Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The storm of Monday night had cleared the air, and the rain had laid the dust. The bright moon smiled as white, silvery clouds floated by, and a light fragrant perfume came from the leaves of the trees that had been freshened by the rain.

Although the association is only two and one-half years old, it has over 250 of the leading newsdealers of New-York on its roll of membership, and the number daily grows larger. The objects of the association are to unite fraternally all those of good moral character engaged in the newspaper trade in the city and to afford mutual protection and counsel in business. The members have established a benevolent fund, and out of this a member who may be taken sick is paid $3 a week during his sickness. In case of the death of a member $50 is appropriated for the funeral expenses. The money will be paid to his widow or children, or to any other beneficiary that may have been designated in writing on the books of the association. The association will also send a committee to attend the funeral, and coaches for the relatives and friends that may desire to accompany the remains to the grave. The benevolent fund now amounts to nearly $2,000, the receipts from the festival last evening having swelled it to that amount.

The officers of the association are: President—T. J. McBride; Vice President—A. Michelman; Recording Secretary—J. J. Jackson; Financial Secretary—W. H. McKiernan; Treasurer—J. P. Mack; Sergeant at Arms—J. Eck; Trustees—J. Brennan, J. Southwell, J. G. Walsh, P. Gottbelf, and C. Schneider.

The members were rather slow in arriving at the park, but toward 9:30 P. M. they began coming in in large numbers with their wives and children and sweethearts. Floor Manager J. P. Mack looked proud as he attended to his duties wearing a large white badge, the emblem of his office. Assistant Floor Managers J. G. Walsh and Alexander Beggs also wore white badges, and so did the members of the Floor Committee—P. Dunn, A. Greenfield, I. Gross, D. Brophy, R. J. Young, and T. J. Ryan. The members of the Reception Committee wore blue badges with gold tassels. They were J. E. McBride, Chairman; C. Schneider, G. Banker, H. C. Bonnett, E. J. Nieuwland, N. Frank, and P. J. Cadley. The members of the Committee of Arrangements wore red badges with gold tassels. They were Messrs. McBride, J. Brennan, W. H. McKiernan, P. McDermott, P. Pigott, Alexander Beggs, Mack, Walsh, and Jackson.

The dancing hall was brilliantly lighted up, and the grand march began about 9:30 with about a dozen couples. Rapidly the procession grew larger and larger, until most of the ladies and gentlemen present were in the march. After a brief intermission the regular dancing began. There were both pretty dresses and handsome faces among the ladies, and as many pretty girls as can be seen at any ball on Manhattan Island. Among the dances there was a waltz dedicated to the floor manager, a Berlin to the married members, a waltz to the President, a polka to the Financial Secretary, and a Virginia reel to the Treasurer.

At 11 o'clock the committees sat down to a dinner to which the reporters of the newspapers were invited and at which they were toasted. Dancing was resumed after dinner, but the members did not remain as late into the morning hours as other associations do, on account of their having to attend, as they said, to the morning papers.

The association will send twelve delegates to the annual convention of the Newsdealers and Stationers' National Association, which will be held in Chicago on Sept. 18, 19, and 20. The New-York delegates, and probably also those of Brooklyn, may bring up the question of the elevated railroad stations being used as newsstands. The *Bulletin* of the Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association urges that the Legislature be requested to forbid the use of the elevated railroad stations as news stands, and it argues that those stations stand on public property and the railroad companys' right to them is limited to the necessary use of the stations. The sale of newspapers, books, periodicals, chewing gum, and other small wares, the *Bulletin* says, is no part of the legitimate business for which the railroad companies were created and endowed with franchises.

Death of Dr. Daniel J. MacGowan in China.

Late China newspapers announce that Dr. Daniel Jerome MacGowan, formerly a resident of Fall River, Mass., died at his home on Boone Road, Shanghai, China, July 19. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. MacGowan was born in Fall River in 1814. Most of his life was spent in China, where he first went in 1843 as a missionary doctor. He was one of the oldest residents of Shanghai. During the civil war he returned to the United States and served through the war as a Surgeon in the Union Army. In 1865 he returned to China as the agent of a syndicate that proposed to build a telegraph line to China by way of Bering Straits.

He made a long and tedious trip to Siberia recently, and, up to the time of his death, was a constant worker and a persistant traveler. It is said he expected to receive an appointment as adviser to the Chinese Legation at Washington.

He leaves one child, a daughter, who is married to Sir Chalona Alabaster, an English Baronet.

Thrown Into the River and Drowned.

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Two little granddaughters of John A. Randall and daughters of John Abell of Brooklyn, N. Y., were crossing a railroad bridge over the Chenango River here this evening when they were struck by a light engine and thrown into the stream. The stream was much swollen from the heavy rains and their bodies were carried away. Later one body was recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Benjamin Smith of Mineola, aged sixteen, while riding a bicycle on the Jericho turnpike, near Mineola, N. Y., yesterday, was blown from the bicycle and was run over by a market wagon driven by Farmer Titus Westbury. His neck was broken and he died five minutes later.

—The veterans of seven counties of Pennsylvania and New-York held their annual reunion at Lanesborough yesterday. Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow delivered the principal address. The next reunion will be held at Fairview, near Carbondale.

—The body of an unknown man was found near William Rockefeller's dock, three miles north of Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday.

—Anicito Garcia, a negro, and Nicanor Horta, a mulatto, were executed yesterday at Havana for kidnapping.

FOR WAKEFULNESS
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. C. How, Haverhill, Mass., says: "I have seen great benefit from the steady use of this preparation, in cases of chronic wakefulness."

DOMINO WON THE FUTURITY

THE RICHEST STAKE OF THE YEAR FOR THE KEENES' CHAMPION.

Domino Won in a Drive from Galilee and Dobbins, the Race Being the Finest Ever Seen for the Coney Island Futurity—Taral Gives a Superb Exhibition of Horsemanship and Snatches Victory from Apparent Defeat—Hyderabad Throws His Jockey Before the Race Was Half Run.

Domino is the King! His victory in the race for the Futurity at the track of the Coney Island Jockey Club settled that fact without a shadow of doubt. This game son of Himyar has yet to know defeat and has placed to the credit of his owners, not only the richest and most envied of all the stakes of the year, but is now the largest winning horse ever foaled in the United States, the aggregate of his winnings, including the value of the Futurity, $49,715, being now about $145,000. He has other engagements which will enable the colt to retire with an aggregate of $200,000 to his credit in all probability, unless some accident shall happen to the animal.

Yesterday's race was the seventh race in which Domino has run. He has won all of them. But the race for the Futurity was the first in which his measure has been taken by any horse that has run against him. That yesterday's race should have been a trying one was no wonder, for he was obliged to carry 130 pounds, the highest weight that any horse is asked to carry as a two-year-old. The race, too, was over a very heavy and slow track, and the performance is therefore one that stamps him as the best horse of his year without a question. The time of the race, 1:12 4-5, was remarkably good considering the condition of the track. It is three-fifths of a second slower than the time of Morello when he won the race a year ago over a similar track, but Domino carried twelve pounds more weight than Morello did in his race.

The race was the best ever run for the stake, as the three placed horses were only heads apart at the finish, Galilee, who ran second, carrying 115 pounds, while Dobbins, who was third, carried 130 pounds, the same weight that the winner had to shoulder. Potentate, who ran fourth, had 113 pounds on his back; Rubicon, who was fifth, had 108; Jack of Spades, who ran sixth, had 118 up, and Illusion, the next of the lot to finish, had but 108.

It was the sixth running of the race established by J. G. K. Lawrence, now the President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, who in 1886 devised the plan for the Futurity, which is now the most valuable stake raced for in this country and the one that the breeder of race horses is most anxious to have placed to the credit of one of his sires. This year the stake was worth in the aggregate $65,115, of which amount $49,715 went to the winner, $5,233.33 to the second horse, $2,666.67 to the third horse, $4,000 to Major B. G. Thomas of the Dixiana Stock Farm, breeder of the winner; $2,500 to A. J. Cassatt of the Chesterbrook Stock Farm, breeder of the second horse, and $1,000 to Charles Reed & Son of the Fairview Stock Farm, breeder of the third horse.

Ordinarily, Futurity Day is a red letter day among racing days. There is every reason why it should be so. The stake, as has been said, is the one which every owner, breeder, and trainer, desires to see a horse of his win. It is a test of the very best horses of the year, and has not yet been won by any horse that is not a good one.

But the race for the Futurity this year was not a race that brought a Futurity crowd to the pretty Sheepshead Bay track. Probably 10,000 people, possibly 15,000, saw the race run. That there were not double that number at the track was due to a variety of causes. One of these was the fact that the great mass of people are so busy looking after their financial fences that they have little time for amusement even to see the decision of so great a race as the Futurity. The recent disastrous and disgraceful meeting at Monmouth Park has left an impression against the sport that it is impossible for the race-track managers to shake off. That is a wet blanket that it will take a long time to dry out.

Racegoers are not at all in love with the way in which the Long Island Railroad is managed. The Parkville disaster to a crowded race train on Suburban Day and the accident of last Saturday night were factors in keeping many away, for there was every indication at about the time when pleasure seekers would have started for the track that there would be at least a windstorm, if not one of rain, with a possibility of cyclonic disturbances and washouts along the line of the road. In that possibility there was danger, in the minds of many, and that kept them from the races.

Those who faced all the dangers and the possibilities enjoyed a most delightful day's sport, for it would have been impossible to have had a better race than the one that Domino put to the credit of the Messrs. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene. There was enough of that delightful and exciting element of uncertainty about the result that makes horse racing a sport that sends the blood coursing through the veins of even the most blasé among pleasure seekers with a tingle that tells them that there is still life in the old carcass that carries the blood around town. So uncertain, in fact, was the decision of this particular race that there are plenty of good judges who said after it was over that Taral could have won with any one of the first three horses at the finish, and might even have landed the prize with Potentate had he had the mount on that animal, a much better horse than he had a chance to show himself to be with Goodale in the saddle. Certain it is that Taral had as much to do with the winning of the race as did Domino or the very able and skillful man who trains him and sent him to the post as fit as human hands could make him, William Lakeland. Griffin on Galilee and McDermott on Dobbins were both of them out generaled by Taral, who rode with consummate skill and patience and energy, and managed to snatch a victory where at one time defeat seemed to be a certainty. Domino had a very narrow escape from sustaining his first defeat of the year, and his owners and the men who bet their money on the horse can thank "the little Dutchman," as Taral is affectionately called, for bringing the colt home in front of his field.

Yet to Domino himself all credit possible to be given to a horse is due. He showed that he was game to the last ounce of flesh in his body, for he stood a drive against horses specially prepared for the event, such as would have broken the heart of any horse that was not full of courage as he could stick, or that had a touch of the coward in his heart or a drop of any but the very bluest blood in his veins.

Twenty of the twenty-five horses named to run for the race went to the post to try conclusions. Just why the owners of about half the number paid $350 each for the privilege of starting their horses was a mystery that will probably never be solved. They did not seem to have a chance in the race before it was run. They never were prominent at any part of the contest and they finished away back in the rear of a long-drawn-out procession, in which Domino, Galilee, Dobbins, and Potentate were the leaders, as they had been all through the running.

With such a field, with the weight that Domino would have to carry, and with a track that was anything but good for any horse to race over, it was expected that there would be a fair price against Domino. But every one at the track had apparently made up his or her mind that Domino would win the race, and when the bookmakers opened their books the public would have no other than the Keene champion. The result was that the bookmakers were forced to lay a short price, and 8 to 5 was the best that could be had in the ring at any time against his chances. It was useless to lay fancy prices against Dobbins, Hyderabad, Wernberg, Galilee, Appomattox, Rey El Santa Anita, or any of the others that were "touted" all over the ring and about the paddock as having a chance to win the race. The people simply smiled at the hopes of making a fortune by a small investment. They would have nothing but Domino, and so he went to the post practically the only horse backed to win the stake. That was an unusual honor in a race that had twenty starters, including a lot of horses that have good victories to their credit. But the result proved that the honor was a deserved one.

Starter Rowe had a trying time at the post with the big field. Fatality would not break with the rest of the horses when an attempt was made to make a start, and Joe Ripley seemed to prefer standing still to moving forward for a race. A half dozen others were kept there for a full half hour before the starter could get them in line sufficiently together to warrant dropping his little red flag and sending them off on their chase for fame and fortune.

Rowe's patience with the jockeys was finally rewarded by getting the horses away well together to a start at which no one of the owners or trainers could complain. With Ameer and Illusion on the inner rail and Fatality and Joe Ripley on the outer, and the rest well together in the middle of the track, and all moving forward on about even terms, the flag fell. Every jockey drove his spurs into the sides of his sleek mount and the race was on. It was a pretty start as viewed by the observers on the roof of the grand stand, which was the best point from which to see the race. From that elevated point the horses first looked like a lot of roaches moving up the track.

Foremost of them all were the white jacket and red cap of the jockey of Galilee. This wonderfully quick youngster sprang away from his field as if he had been propelled from a catapult, and made as if he was going to run away from the rest then and there. Close at his flanks in an instant, however, were Domino, Jack of Spades, Ameer, and Princess Himyar. In a line across the track, and about even terms, were Dobbins, Illusion, Prig, Appomattox, Potentate, and Hyderabad. The rest of the lot were stragglers before a quarter of a mile had been run, with Wernberg the leader of the lot. Stragglers they remained.

Before the horses had reached the elbow there were a dozen that looked from the stand to be coming along like a squadron of calvary in a charge, with Galilee and Potentate the leaders and guides for the rest of the band. While they were running in this fashion the first and only accident of the race occurred. Hyderabad was crowded into by being caught between Dobbins and another horse, as nearly as could be seen from the stand. The horse stumbled to his knees, and Overton was shot over the animal's head in such fashion that it seemed to the onlookers as if he had been killed. Hyderabad recovered his feet in an instant and rushed on entirely, but Overton lay there insensible while the rest of the riders were urging their mounts on, caring little whether he was dead or alive behind them. There was fame at the other end of the route, and that was what they were after. Later Overton was picked up uninjured.

Galilee continued to pilot the horses on their journey toward the goal, Griffin riding him with remarkable coolness and skill for a lad of his size and comparative inexperience. Thundering on just behind him and making a tattoo that must have been anything but pleasant to him, were Domino, Dobbins, Illusion, Potentate, Jack of Spades, and Rubicon, all of them on each side and struggling and crying for a chance at an opening that they thought better show ahead of them which would give them a better chance to get a part of the money, at least. The shouts did not frighten little Griffin, and he was still in the lead when the horses swung into the straight track to make the final struggle in the run for home.

Domino was on the side of the track nearest to the crowd. Galilee was in the middle and Potentate and Dobbins on the side nearest the infield. When the horses got straightened out and well in line for the finish, Taral seemed to carry Domino over toward Galilee from the outside while McDermott tried to carry Dobbins up to him from the other side. Griffin set his whip and feet to going to escape being caught in such a pocket, and Galilee responded as gamely as possible to his call to keep clear of the dangerous ones that were pressing close to him. In keeping away from Dobbins, apparently the freshest of the four leaders at this point, he got over in pretty close proximity to Taral, a fact which the latter at once took advantage of. He sent Domino on with a rush, and got just as near to the flying Galilee as it was possible for him to do without actually colliding with the leader, and so having a foul claimed against him.

Penned in as he was, Griffin could not use his whip on the flanks of the tiring Galilee. But he did play a lively tattoo with his heels on the sides of the leader, while Taral beat an accompaniment with his whip on the reeking sides of the favorite. With nostrils distended the struggling pair were joined in their fight by Dobbins, who was running very nearly as fast and fully as gamely as either of them. The crowd was crazy with delight at the fight that was going on in front of them, and where every movement could be seen.

Galilee, Domino, and Dobbins were now on even terms. They were all close together. The pole which marked the last sixteenth of a mile of the journey was reached. The issue was joined. The result was now one in which jockeyship must play its most important part. A mistake by any one of the lads would have been fatal. No mistake was made, however, unless it was that McDermott had begun his run too soon. All three lads were riding with desperation. The prize was within the grasp of any one of them. All three reached for it the best they knew. Every man and woman on the stand was crying encouragement at the top of his or her voice. Up in the timer's stand, above where the Board of Stewards was watching the race, James R. Keene stood and for an instant forgot to chew on the cigar that he had between his teeth. His face seemed to pale a bit. Was it possible that the pride of his heart could falter at such a time? The man who could face a Wall Street panic without flinching looked actually anxious. He held his breath while the crowd yelled for Taral to come on.

Taral obeyed the call of the crowd. He came on. With one supreme effort he jabbed the steel into the sides of Domino, lifted his horses head, and rode as he alone can ride in such a pinch. He was as anxious to grasp the victory that was so near as was the crowd to have him do it. His supreme effort did the business. Domino gained on Galilee a fraction of an inch. A bit more was gained at every stride, and finally, so well was the ride timed, that as the horses flashed past the iron rod to which Col. Simmons's eye was glued, Domino had nearly the whole of his head in front of the bay head of Galilee, and the prize was his. Little Griffin managed to hold on just long enough to get Galilee home in front of Dobbins by about the same distance, and the Futurity of 1893 was ended. The strain was over. The favorite had won.

Then the crowd resolved itself into a lot of howling lunatics. Hats went sailing skyward. Men who were utter strangers turned and hugged one another, and at the same time drew a sigh of relief to think that the fight was over, and that the tension that had possessed them for a little over a minute was relaxed and they could be themselves again, instead of a lot of shouting and well-nigh mad junks of humanity.

Cheers of all degrees and in all possible keys punctuated the air. The fact that such a thing as financial stringency existed or that there was a possibility of a cyclone were forgotten. Taral was an idol, and each one was anxious to worship and do homage. A crowd of eager enthusiasts got over on the track. There was the usual floral horseshoe. Taral was hoisted into it and borne away to the paddock, while the people again indulged in demoniacal shouting and nearly drowned the noise of the band which was trying to make the strains of "Hail to the Chief" recognizable. James R. Keene resumed his normal condition, and was as cool and comfortable to all appearances as an iceberg. The crowd broke away to cash the tickets they held on the winner. The game in the betting ring was resumed, and the Futurity of 1893 had passed into history.

Details of the day's racing follow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

Minnehaha, 95½ pounds, (Penn,) won by a length; Perrier-Jouet, 85, (McClain,) second by half a length; Tormentor, 117, (Sims,) third. Walcott, 91; Wah Jim, 117; Nomad, 98; Addie, 108; Laughing Water, 89; Shadow, 92; Venusburg, 80; Lumberman, 85, and Miss Kittie, 100½, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Minnehaha, 50 to 1, 20 to 1, and 10 to 1; Perrier-Jouet, 100 to 1, 40 to 1, and 20 to 1; Tormentor, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Walcott, 6 to 1; Wah Jim, 8 to 1; Nomad, 30 to 1; Addie, 8 to 1; Laughing Water, 100 to 1; Shadow, 7 to 2; Venusburg, 30 to 1; Lumberman, 30 to 1; Miss Kittie, 40 to 1.

Mutuals paid on *Perrier-Jouet, (field,) $166.25 straight, $20.15 place; on Minnehaha for place, $73.15.

*No straight tickets sold on Minnehaha.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Time—1:14 4-5.

Factotum, 108 pounds, (Doggett,) won by five lengths; Ascot, 105, (W. Midgley,) second by four lengths; Tear Drop, 105, (H. Jones,) third. Sir Knight, 108; Enchantress, 106; Sub Rosa, 105, and Clarke, 108, also ran.

Betting.—Against Factotum, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Ascot, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5; Tear Drop, 30 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Sir Knight, 5 to 2; Enchantress, 8 to 1; Sub Rosa, 12 to 1; Clarke, 25 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Factotum, $36.40 straight, $13.95 place; on Ascot, $7.65 for place.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.

Ramapo, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) won by a length and a half; Count, 101, (J. Lambley,) second by a length and a half; Pickpocket, 101, (Midgely,) third. Now or Never, 105½, and Kilkenny, 105, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Ramapo, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 3; Count, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5; Pickpocket, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 4; Now or Never, 7 to 2; Kilkenny, 4 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Ramapo $30.85 straight, $14.65 for place; on Count for place, $17.65.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds; Futurity course, about 170 yards short of three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12 4-5.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. c. Domino, 130 pounds, by Himyar-Mannie Grey, (Taral,) won by a head; G. W. Street's b. c. Galilee, 115, by The Bard-Athalaric, (Griffin,) second by a head; R. Croker's ch. c. Dobbins, 130, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, (McDermott,) third. Potentate, 113; Rubicon, 108; Jack of Spades, 118; Illusion, 108; Wernberg, 108; Prig, 113; Sam Lucas, 118; Will Fonso, 118; Rey El Santa Anita, 118; Figaro, 118; Princess Himyar, 115; Appomattox, 115; Fatality, 112; Fondoline, 105; Ameer, 115; Joe Ripley, 115, and *Hyderabad, 125, also ran and finished as named. *Fell.

Betting.—Against Domino, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Galilee, 50 to 1, 20 to 1, and 10 to 1; Dobbins, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1; Potentate, 30 to 1; Rubicon, 15 to 1; Jack of Spades, 15 to 1; Illusion, 20 to 1; Wernberg, 15 to 1; Prig, 40 to 1; Sam Lucas, 25 to 1; Will Fonso, 20 to 1; Rey El Santa Anita, 8 to 1; Figaro, 30 to 1; Princess Himyar, 30 to 1; Appomattox, 10 to 1; Fatality, 40 to 1; Fondoline, 30 to 1; Ameer, 40 to 1; Joe Ripley, 30 to 1; Hyderabad, 6 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Domino, (Keene's Stable,) $9.75 straight, $6.70 for place; Galilee for place, (field,) $17.45.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Time—1:12 3-5.

Roche, 104 pounds, (Midgely,) won by a neck; Hammie, 104, (Lambley,) second by a length; Cactus, 112, (Doggett,) third. Sarah Ramey, 107; Reginald, 104; Wormser, 104; Coquette, 99; Sam Weller, 104, and Peril, 99, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Roche, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Hammie, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Cactus, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Sarah Ramey, 2 to 1; Reginald, 30 to 1; Wormser, 15 to 1; Coquette, 15 to 1; Sam Weller, 50 to 1; Peril, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Roche, $28.50 straight, $17.40 for place; Hammie for place, $34.65.

SIXTH RACE.—Light Welter Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:12 3-5.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f. Orchis, (imp.,) 3 years, 129 pounds, by Ben d'Or-Lizzie Agnes, (Taral,) won by half a length; Madrid, 145, (Sims,) second by three lengths; Aloha, 152, (McCafferty,) third.

Betting.—Against Orchis, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5; Madrid, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5; Aloha, even money.

Mutuals paid on Orchis, $20.55 straight, $11.50 for place; Madrid for place, $18.05.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Leantaka, Major Daly, Stonenell, and Sir Matthew, 104 pounds each; Chesapeake, 101; Reckon and Centella, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Long Dock, Plebeian, Will Elliott, and Sam Bryant, 110 pounds each; Frog Dance, Black Hawk, Prosper, Jr., and Cunarder, 100 each; Red and Blue filly, Marie, Belle Swift, and Flying Fish, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old. Futurity course. Lady Rosemary, Miss Lilly, and Melody, 115 pounds each; Baroness, Stonenellie, Glance, and Queenlike II., 107 each; Manen, Belle Swift, Florence, Golden Valley, Sarcasm, and She filly, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs. Sir Matthew, 120 pounds; G. W. Johnson, 115; Lady Violet, 112; Dr. Hasbrouck and Steve Estes, 110 each; Galilee, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Tom Harding, 115 pounds; Walcott, 108; Evanatus and Bolero, 97 each; Panway, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, on turf. Sleipner, 135 pounds; Gloaming, 128; Lizzie, 125; Galindo, 123; Terrifier, 121; Long Beach, 114; Versatile, 108.

Runners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Melanie, 4 to 5 and and 3 to 10, won; Tactician, 4 to 5 place, second; Carmen third. Time—1:05¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Fredericks, 4 to 5 and 3 to 10, won; Ed Kearney, 2 to 5 place, second; Blue Garter, third. Time—1:13.

The third race was declared off.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Polydora, 1 to 2 and out, won; Wanderer II., 8 to 5 place, second; Woodcraft, third. Time—1:28¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Manhansett, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; White Wings, 7 to 10 place, second; Ocean H., third. Time—1:40.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Panhandle won; Leigh, second; Miss Bess, third. Time—1:22½.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Bannow, Vellum, and Indicator, 118 pounds each; Fair Knight, Lonsdale, Blue Garter, Pansy Colt, and My Girl Colt, 98 each; Our Pet, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Jake Johnson, Leigh, and Elk Knight, 112 pounds each; Issie O, and Shenandoah Maid, 107 each; Fannie Beverly, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tactician and Victorious, 114 pounds each; Illume, 112; Highland, 109; Henry Young and Rey del Mar, 101 each; Liselg, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Spencer handicap; one mile and a quarter. Strathmeath, 115 pounds; Lowlander and Judge Morrow, 112 each; Charade, 108; Prince Deceiver, 102; Stowaway, 101; Cadmus, 100; Saragossa, 97; Victorious, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Ed Kearney, 108 pounds; Major General, 106; Western Star, 105; Paxton, 104; Pocahontas, 101; Miss Marie, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Beverwyck steeplechase; full course. Ecarte, Futurity, and Ballarat, 172 pounds each; Return and St. Luke, 147 each.

Results at Clifton.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ella, 96 pounds, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1, won; Flatlands, 108½, (J. Reagan,) 2 to 1, second; Osric, 107, (Clerico,) 8 to 1, third. Luray, Berwyn, A. O. H., and Captain Wagner also ran. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Elberon, 107½ pounds, (Clerico,) 4 to 1, won; Sprite, 106, (Lendrum,) 6 to 1, second; Quartz, 100, (Pansy,) 6 to 1, third. The Shaker, Tario, Fanny Hill filly, Miranda filly, Lorinda, Hands Up, Pie, and Jim Corbett also ran. Time—0:51½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Wallace, 97 pounds, (Brooks,) 2 to 1, won; Wist, 97, (E. Tribe,) 9 to 5, second; Upstart, 108, (Clerico,) 10 to 1, third. Industry and Marcellus also ran. Time—1:31¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rico, 107 pounds, (F. Doane,) 4 to 5, won; Mabel Glenn, 105, (Donohue,) 5 to 2, second; Laurel, 4 to 1, third. Kerry Gow also ran. Time—1:19½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Leonardo, 92 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 6 to 5, won; Bess Macduff, 97, (Brooks,) 7 to 5, second; Khaftan, 95, (Donohue,) 5 to 1, third. Fernwood also ran. Time—1:25½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Cheddar, 107 pounds, (F. Doane,) 3 to 1, won; Carmelite, 99, (Brooks,) 3 to 1, second; Snowball, 106, (Clerico,) 8 to 5, third. Plaintiff, Picket, Early Dawn, and Signature also ran. Time—1:47.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Airplant, 104 pounds; Double Cross, 102; Merry Duke, 100; Luray, 95; McCormick and Vagabond, 92 each; Control, 82; Mary S., 80.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Romeo, Hindoomere, Captain Sinclair, Marble, Runaway, and Elberon, 108 pounds each; Napoleon and Come Home, 105 each; Fiction, Mabel A., Salvia, Queen Bess, and Lorinda, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Tobasco, 107 pounds; Lawrence and Upstart, 104 each; Queen of Hearts filly, Mamie Kelly, Strap, Hi Ban Lady, Tuberose, and Skadi, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Grey Eagle, 115 pounds; Skedaddle, 108; Mabel Glenn, 107; Oxford, 104; Tringle, 101; Clement, 99; Captain Wagner, 96; Tartarian, 95; Rico, 94; Luray, 92; Honest Tom, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seven-eighths. Fair Play, 102 pounds; Picket, 96; Brooklyn, 91; King Leo, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Fernwood, Blizzard, Harry Alonzo, St. Hubert, Jim Dunn, Experience, and Foxford, 110 pounds each; Onyx and Canvass, 107 each; Lou Rhett and Balbriggan, 105 each.

THE CONTEST A DRAW.

Smith and Ryan Unable to Decide Which Was the Better Man.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 29.—Only about half the seats in the Coney Island Athletic Club were occupied tonight when "Billy" Madden's boxing tournament began. It was evident that popular prices, stipulated number of round contests, and second-rate fighters do not draw big crowds. The opening bout was between "Billy" Hill, a colored lad known as the "Pickaninny," and Henry Fennick, the "Arkansas Kid." They fought ten rounds regardless of science. The referee awarded the fight to the "Pickaninny." Then Fred Morris, better known as the "Cyclone," and "Billy" Hennessy, the champion of Iowa, two 150-pound men, mounted the platform. Morris did all the leading out. Hennessy countered heavily, and the bout was declared a draw. "Jack" Dempsey, who was in the clubhouse, was cheered heartily and asked to make a speech. He entered the ring and simply bowed after the master of ceremonies introduced him.

"Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston and "Tommy" Ryan of Chicago, two 140-pound men, met in a six-round contest. They were the star attraction this evening. Ryan has been posing as a claimant for championship honors for several years past, but the most of his fighting has been done in the columns of Western newspapers. Smith, on the other hand, is very modest. He is a Bostonian, and got his first brackets on the Pacific coast, and afterward defeated "Tom" Williams, the champion of Australia, in the most approved style.

In the opening round both men clinched repeatedly, and in the short-range fighting that followed Smith had decidedly the better of it. Once, however, Ryan landed with his right on Smith's jaw and followed this up with a stiff left-hand jab. Vicious fighting characterized the second round, but no damage was done. Ryan kept on the defensive nearly all the time, and at the end of the third round the Bostonian was in the lead. He was hissed repeatedly for trying to strangle his opponent. Several times Ryan seemed to lose control of himself and was inclined to wrestle. Ryan in the third round got in three good blows and was warmly applauded. Ryan appeared to gain the sympathy of the spectators by his clever work. In the fifth round Ryan again got in some telling blows. Once he hit Smith in the nose and brought him to his knees. Both of Smith's eyes were discolored, and his nose was battered up considerably. The last round was marked by vicious work by both men. Ryan, however, proved to be the cleverer and avoided some hard blows. The referee called the contest a draw.

"Jack" Dempsey sat close to the ring and smiled at Smith's inability to land. He will be Smith's next opponent.

ST. LOUIS HAD THE LUCK.

They Defeated the New-Yorks by Bunching Their Hits.

The Giants played a fairly good fielding game yesterday, but luck was against them. Up to the fifth inning they held the Browns in check, but after that, by well-placed hits and taking advantage of the home team's slowness, the visitors stole bases in a lively manner and piled up the runs. Both Breitenstein and Baldwin were hit rather freely. Stafford made a home run.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brodie, cf	1	3	1	0	0	Stafford, cf	3	3	0	0	0
Dowd, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	1	2	4	1
Frank, lf	2	1	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Werden, 1b	1	0	7	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	3	2	3	0
Peitz, c	1	1	7	3	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Ely, ss	1	2	3	4	1	Doyle, c	0	1	7	2	1
Quinn, 2b	2	1	4	1	1	Burke, lf	0	1	4	1	0
Crooks, 3b	2	1	2	1	1	Fuller, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Br'nstein, p	0	2	0	1	0	Baldwin, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	11	11	27	11	3	Total	4	10	27	14	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	1	—11
New-York	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New-York, 2. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 6; off Baldwin, 7. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 5; by Baldwin, 5. Home run—Stafford. Two-base hits—Quinn, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Werden, Breitenstein, Tiernan. (2.) Stolen bases—Brodie, (2,) Dowd, Frank, Peitz, Crooks, Stafford, (3,) Davis, Burke. Double plays—Connor and Ward; Burke, Ward, and Connor; Davis, Fuller, and Connor; Peitz and Crooks; Frank and Crooks. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 2. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

A GAME FOR THE COLONELS.

They Easily Defeated Capt. Foutz's Men at Eastern Park.

The Kentucky Colonels had little or no trouble in defeating the Brooklyns at Eastern Park yesterday. It was a one-sided game. In the second inning, after chances had been offered to retire the side, the visitors began to hit the delivery of Kennedy in a lively manner, and before they got through had sent seven men around the bases.

Haddock relieved Kennedy, but he, too, was hit hard. The Colonels were in a very lively mood, and played a brilliant game of ball. For the Louisvilles Stratton was in good form.

"Terry" Denny was warmly applauded as he appeared on the field. The popular player is once more in good form, and he made some of his old-time stops and throws yesterday. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
T. Brown, cf	4	3	3	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, rf	2	3	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Grim, c	1	4	7	1	0	Br'thers, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
W. Brown, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	Foutz, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Twitchell, lf	3	2	2	0	1	Hatfield, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	4	0	0	Burns, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Pinkney, 3b	1	1	0	5	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	3	4	0
Denny, ss	2	2	1	5	1	Dailey, c	0	0	2	1	0
Stratton, p	1	1	1	0	0	Lachance, c	0	0	4	0	1
						Kennedy, p	0	1	0	1	0
						Haddock, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	16	18	27	12	2	Total	4	8	27	11	3

Louisville	1	7	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	—16
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Stratton, 2; off Kennedy, 1; off Haddock, 2. Struck out—By Stratton, 4; by Kennedy, 1; by Haddock, 3. Three-base hits—O'Rourke, Twitchell, Pfeffer, Denny, Burns. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Grim, W. Brown, Pinkney, Stratton, (2;) T. Daly, Lachance. Stolen bases—T. Brown, (2,) Twitchell (2.) Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Attendance, 1,500. Weather favorable.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Cleveland	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	—9

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 8; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Clarkson and O'Connor; Hawke and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Pittsburg	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Gumbert and Sugden; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 4. Batteries—Chamberlain and Murphy; Esper and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	72	31	.699	Cincinnati	49	53	.480
Pittsburg	61	43	.587	Baltimore	48	56	.461
Philadel'a	60	43	.583	St. Louis	47	57	.452
Cleveland	55	46	.545	Chicago	42	61	.408
New-York	53	49	.520	Louisville	40	59	.404
Brooklyn	52	51	.505	Wash'g'n	37	67	.356

A Game for Hodges.

Play in the chess match between A. B. Hodges and Adolph Albin was resumed at the Manhattan Chess Club on Monday evening, the former opening with P—Q4. Albin defended the game with a Fianchetio di Re. The New-York crack put in some excellent work and fairly beat his rival in the middle game. At the proper time Hodges gave up a piece for three pawns, and after forty-two moves the game was adjourned.

Last night the contest was resumed, when a brilliant end game resulted. Hodges succeeded in winning another pawn, and, in spite of great exertions by his opponent, he won the game, after eighty-seven moves. The score: Albin, 3; Hodges, 3.

Match Between Domino and Dobbins.

After the race for the Futurity yesterday, M. F. Dwyer, in whose stable Dobbins, who ran third, is trained, offered to match Dobbins against Domino in a race under the same conditions for $25,000 a side. This in spite of the fact that Domino has beaten Dobbins every time they have met and at all sorts of weights.

Foxhall P. Keene, speaking of the possibility of such a match, said that it might be made, though he could see no good reason why either horse should again be asked to carry 130 pounds in such a contest. If a match is made he would prefer a lighter weight for the horses.

OPENING DAY AT FLEETWOOD

THE STORM NEARLY PREVENTED THE TROTTING.

Wind Had Blown Down the Betting Tents and Wrecked a Portion of the Fence, but Repairs Were Quickly Made—Two Events Were Finished on a Poor Track—Double Cross and Daisy the Winners—The Free-for-All Postponed—An Excellent Programme for To-day.

The Driving Club of New-York have seldom given a trotting meeting at Fleetwood, when bad weather has not marred some part of the programme. Their ill luck in this direction has become proverbial, and yesterday, the opening date of the Grand Circuit trotting meeting at the old track across the Harlem, proved no exception to the general rule.

On Monday night every detail was ready for the opening, but yesterday morning much of the work was undone by the windstorm which struck the city during the night. The big tent, which was put up over the betting stands, was blown down, and much of the canvas torn. Other tents erected for refreshment booths were similarly wrecked, stands were overturned, several hundred feet of the fencing on the back stretch was demolished, and the grounds were littered with broken branches and other débris. But the worst and most discouraging feature was the sloppy condition of the track. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning it was fetlock deep in water and slush, and at noon it was still slippery and very unsafe.

About 10 o'clock the Executive Committee went out to the track, and a very disconsolate body of men they were when they saw the havoc which had been wrought. Although the rain had ceased, the question of racing or postponement was a trying one. The damage done about the grounds could, of course, be straightened out, but would the track be dry enough to induce owners of valuable horses to start them should the decision be to go on with the programme? Harrows were put on the sodden track, and very soon, under the influence of a high wind, the track began to dry out. It was then determined to make a beginning as soon as possible, and at least get some of the events cleared off the programme.

This decision was hastened by the presence of a considerable number of early visitors and the expectation of a big crowd during the afternoon.

The work of cleaning up was set about in earnest, and about 2 o'clock the big tent was up, the grounds began to look shipshape, and, with the sun shining brightly, matters began to assume a decidedly better appearance. The track was rapidly drying out, but was still heavy and very soft here and there. By this time the crowd had increased to about 3,000, almost entirely from the city, for the threatening weather of the morning certainly kept any horsemen from the surrounding country from coming in, as they would naturally suppose nothing would be done. With fine weather the committee counted on some 6,000 or 7,000 people, and the actual number present shows their estimate to be correct.

The decision to hold over the great free-for-all trot until to-day was perhaps unfortunate, but the decision was made when the track was too wet to allow of the race fulfilling its promise of good speed, and when the weather and the track improved it was too late to start what was almost certain to be a long drawn out contest. The character of the attendance was such as used to be seen at Fleetwood in past seasons, down-town merchants and prosperous-looking business men predominating. The members of the club turned out in force, among them being many who never see a race except on special occasions such as this. The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn was represented by a numerous delegation of horsemen from the City of Churches. About a thousand persons saw the sport without paying for it, most of these standing on some high ground that overlooked the back stretch.

An incident happened during the afternoon which momentarily threatened to cut short the racing career of the champion trotter, Nancy Hanks. Doble brought the mare out for exercise between heats, jogging her the reverse way of the track. The crowd recognized her and her famous driver, and when she came around and was passing the grand stand there was a burst of cheering. Doble raised his hat, but in doing so took his attention from the mare. The three-year-olds were scoring down the stretch as Doble drove up, and almost before he realized the danger, Cornelia Howard came in a direct line for him, the shaft of the sulky pointed at Nancy's chest. Fortunately both drivers pulled their horses, one to the right, the other to the left. A collision was inevitable, but it was only the sulkies that came in contact. Pratt, behind Cornelia Howard, was thrown out and his filly bolted, but was soon stopped, and Pratt remounted and took his place. Doble admitted that he was in fault, and complimented Pratt on his ready skill.

The two events disposed of were the 2:20 pace and the three-year-old trot. The officials were F. B. Walker, Indianapolis, starter; Judge Leslie Russell, Canton, N. Y.; J. C. De La Vergne, and J. McClenahan, judges; C. A. Willis and Mathew Riley, timers. Starter Walker objected to having an assistant up the stretch, and certainly the manner in which he got the heats off showed conclusively that there is not any need for such an official with a good man in the stand.

The betting at the start of the pace was: Linkwood Patchen, $50; Little Daisy, $25; field, $20. Although the favorite had the advantage of the pole in the first heat, he was never a prominent factor in any heat of the race. He broke going away the first time and Amelia led to the half. Here the converted trotter Foggy went on in front, with Humming Bird, the Brooklyn pacer, close up, but Foggy carried his clip to the wire and won by a length. It was then the field, 25 to 10, over Linkwood Patchen, and just before the second heat was started Little Daisy, $50; field, $40. The heat was closely contested, first one and then another going to the front, but coming up the hill Little Daisy and Foggy led a good finish from the last turn, resulting in a head victory for Little Daisy, Foggy breaking when a few lengths from the wire.

Before the next heat the betting was Little Daisy, $25; field, $30. Hickok kept the favorite handy until in the stretch, and then getting on terms with Foggy, again carried him to a break, winning by a length. The fourth heat Foggy looked a sure winner at the half distance, but Hickok again collared him. Foggy could not stand the clip; he lost his stride, and Hickok landed Little Daisy winner of the race by two lengths.

The fast filly Double Cross, which Goldsmith has steered to victory in several races during the Grand Circuit, was a prohibitive favorite over two opponents for the two-thousand-dollar three-year-old stake. The favorite's past record may account for the numerous scratchings, twelve of those eligible to start declining the contest. Onondago, owned by Greenwood and Stinson, showed remarkable speed in the first heat, leading to the half in 1:06¾, but Goldsmith sat still and waited for the clip to tell on the leader. The hill settled Onondago, and Double Cross came home an easy winner. Two other heats, won by the favorite in a jog, decided a rather tame contest.

Summary:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

M. L. Campbell's Little Daisy, br. m., by Young Kirkwood, dam by Daniel Webster, (Hickok)	6	1	1	1
Foggy, b. g., by Alcantara, (McDonald)	1	2	2	2
Humming Bird, ch. m., (Swan)	2	4	5	3
Jim Wilson, Jr., gr. s., (Calladay)	3	3	3	5
Linewood Patchen, b. g., (McHenry)	7	5	4	4
Eagle Princess, ro. f., (Devy)	5	6	dr.	
Amelia, ch. m., (Martin)	4	7	dis.	

Time—2:21; 2:19½; 2:19¼; 2:19½.

Three-year-old stake, $2,000, for 2:25 class, trotting.

John A. Goldsmith's Double Cross, blk. f., by Sable Wilkes-Hindoo Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, (owner)	1	1	1
Onondago, b. c., by Antonio, (Stinson)	2	2	2
Cornelia Howard, b. f., by Wilton, (Pratt)	3	3	3

Time—2:21½; 2:26¼; 2:25¼.

The card for to-day is a very full one, the carried-over free-for-all bringing the value of the four events to $18,000. The first event, free-for-all trot, will be started at 1 o'clock. The starters are Martha Wilkes, b. m., E. D. Wiggin, Bellingham, Mass.; Lord Clinton, blk. g., H. Arms & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Directum, blk h., Munro Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.; Ryland T., b. g., J. Scott McCoy, Medford, Mass.; Walter E., b. g., Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.; Greenleaf, b. g., J. C. Oswald & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Following that is the ten-thousand-dollar Charter Oak Stake, the field for which is:

Ellard, b. s., Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill.; Angelina, b. m., W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky.; Island Wilkes, br. h., John A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Miss Alice, b. m., George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind.; Leicester, ch. h., W. E. Spier, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Silver Star, br. g., W. Branagan, Columbus, Ohio; Harry C., b. g., T. D. Palmer, Stonington, Conn.; Nutcoast, b. h., Thomas Grady, Philadelphia, Penn.; Harrietta, b. m., Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Lee's Pilot, gr. s., M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill.; Florida, blk. h., H. Barbour, Helena, Mon.; Starlight, br. m., J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Mambritonian, b. h., Eugene Snow, Knoxborough, N. Y.; Corinne, b. m., John Cheney, Boston, Mass.; Clara D., b. m., Monte Video Stock Farm, Great Barrington, Mass.; E. T. H., b. h., Thomas Barnes, Hamilton, Ontario.

To enable Connecticut horsemen to see this great race, which has been for many years past the most important event at the Hartford meeting, special excursion trains leave Hartford this morning, stopping at New-Haven, Norwalk, Stamford, and other points. More than a thousand tickets have already been sold for this trip.

The other events are a stake for two year-old trotters, with twenty-six eligible to start, among whom are such fast ones as Director's Flower, Chris Lang, Coincident, Anon, Wiltona, and Aleyno, and the 2:26 trot, the entries for which are Lallah Wilkes, blk. m., J. A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Dudley Olcott, ch. h., J. E. Turner, Ambler, Penn.; Aunt Delilah, b. m., Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.; Adra Belle, gr. m., Gil Curry, Nashville, Tenn.; Stamina, blk. m., A. L. McCrea, Jr., Gouverneur, N. Y.; Administrator Wilkes, ch. h., F. W. Noble, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Vera, b. m., St. Lawrence Stock Farm, Canton, N. Y.; Jessie Sheriden, b. m., St. Lawrence Stock Farm, Canton, N. Y.; Joe McLaughlin, b. g., John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park; Wax, blk. g., John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park; Marguerite, b. m., M. J. Wall, New-York City.

Too Much Wind for Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The final round in the all-comers' tennis tournament has been postponed until to-morrow. Early this morning the clouds threatened rain, and Referee Dwight determined to defer the match a day. It has been clear all day, though the wind is blowing too strongly for such an important match to take place. Hovey and Wrenn are the rival players, and Hovey seems to lead in popular favor. His great showing against Hobart yesterday makes a victory over Wrenn all but certain. Hovey has already defeated Wrenn twice this season. The two have not met since the West Newton Invitation Tournament in June, where Hovey won the first match, 6—3, 6—4, and the second, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Those who support Wrenn are counting on his improvement since then. The winner of the match will take the championship by default, as Campbell will not defend his title.

National Guard Cyclers.

The wheeling section of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association was organized May 12 with a membership of forty. George Albert Wingate is President and Captain; A. M. Franklin, First Lieutenant; George H. Potter, Second Lieutenant; Harold Bunker, Treasurer; E. J. Brewster, Secretary. Only active and veteran members of the regiment are eligible for membership, but it is hoped that by the next meeting, Sept. 11, the club will be 100 strong. Regular and informal runs are called every week and the members turn out well.

The next run will be next Saturday, Sunday, and Monday to Delaware Water Gap. The schedule of the run is as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 2.—Meet at 2 P. M., Columbus Statue, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, New-York; wheel to Tarrytown, 20 miles; by ferry to Nyack, then to Suffern, 12 miles; remain at Suffern over night; total, 32 miles.

Sunday, Sept. 3.—8 A. M. to Middletown, 20 miles, (drinks;) to Port Jervis, 20 miles, dinner 1 P. M.; leave Port Jervis 2:30, to Dingman's Ferry, 16 miles, over fine roads; total for day, 56 miles.

Monday, Sept. 4, (Labor Day.)—8 A. M. to Water Gap, 25 miles, of which 13 miles surpasses any of the Orange districts.

The Road Committee begs to state that this trip will be through beautiful country, with picturesque scenery, such as the Ramapo Valley. The roads, with the exception of about 20 miles, are excellent for wheeling.

BRITANNIA WON THE QUEEN'S CUP.

The Satanita Bumped a Shoal and the Calluna Struck a Reef.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The race of the Royal Western Yacht Club for the Queen's Cup was sailed to-day off Plymouth. Royal Phelps Carroll had hoped to have his Navahoe among the competitors, but she was ruled out as a foreigner by the club several days ago. The starters were the Prince of Wales's Britannia, P. Donaldson's Calluna, and A. D. Clarke's Satanita.

The course was from off Hoe to flagboats outside Rame Head, a distance of some twenty miles, to be covered twice. At the start a fresh east-southeast wind was blowing.

The yachts got away in fine form, with their jackyard and jib topsails set. The Calluna led the way to the leeward. The Satanita and Britannia, while engaged in a luffing match, allowed the Calluna to get a long lead, which she held until the turn to the windward, when both passed her on a dead beat to the eastward buoy.

At the finish of the first round the Satanita led and the Britannia came next. In rounding the Club Committee's vessel the Satanita bumped on Winter Shoal, but did not hang. The Britannia passed over the shoal safely. The Calluna, far in the rear, struck on a reef.

While the Satanita was bumping over the shoal the Britannia passed her. At the finish of the second round and race the Britannia was seven minutes ahead. The Calluna was miles behind the Satanita. It is surmised that the Satanita slightly injured her bottom on the shoal.

The Britannia won the race.

A Race for Cup Defenders Off.

The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club announce that the race for cup defenders to have been sailed Thursday is off. This race was to have been for a handsome silver trophy valued at $1,000, given by Commodore Caldwell H. Colt. The race has been declared off because the four yachts are being prepared for the trial races, the first of which is to be sailed Thursday, Sept. 7. The failure is a great disappointment to the Larchmont yachtsmen, but the trial races being put so early left very little time after the close of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club for the yachts to make any changes that were thought necessary, and to be hauled out to clean. Many yachtsmen think that the trial races might have been put off for another week.

If the first race had been fixed for Sept. 14 there would have been plenty of time to have raced for the cups offered by the Larchmont, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubs. As it is now, the New-York Yacht Club is monopolizing all the racing in the big class.

Changes in the Pilgrim.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Boston syndicate who owns the Pilgrim last night raised the necessary money to haul her out and change her rig. A request has been sent to Secretary Herbert for permission to use the drydock at the navy yard, but owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, the answer may come too late, so that the Pilgrim cannot get into the dock in time. As soon as she goes into dock the mast will be made 2 feet longer, she will have 4 feet more boom, 2 feet more gaff, and 4 feet more bowsprit, also a new jib. It is very uncertain whether or not these changes can be made in time for the trial cup races.

Vigilant All Right as to Length.

It has been reported that the Morgan-Iselin cup defender Vigilant measures 88 feet on the water line, and will have to be considerably lightened before the trial races. A prominent yachtsman who is very close to several of the members of the syndicate, and who has sailed on the Vigilant in some of her races, says there is no truth in the report. He says the Vigilant has not been officially measured, but those in charge of the boat know her length, and that Mr. Iselin would not waste his time getting a boat in condition that exceeded the proper length by so much. He says the Vigilant is all right.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 29.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yacht Almy, Mr. Frederick Gallatin.

Passed West—Steam yacht Susquehanna, Mr. Joseph Stickney; schooner yacht Dauntless, Commodore Calwell H. Colt.

Came to Anchor in Cow Bay, L. I.—The Morgan-Iselin cup defender Vigilant.

Banks Resuming Business.

DENVER, Aug. 29.—The German National Bank opened its doors for business at the regular hour this morning. This is one of the oldest banks in the city and one of the last to suspend during the July panic. Soon as the doors were opened County Treasurer Hart deposited $20,000, Appell & Co. $25,000, and several others nearly as large amounts, while the lines of smaller depositors reached to the streets. The other two suspended banks expect to resume this week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The People's Home Savings Bank, which closed its doors June 23, opened for business this morning. The bank has deposits of $2,000,000, and, in order to avoid a run, will pay out only 2 per cent. of amounts deposited.

More Delegates for Mr. Beardsley.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The following delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been elected in Oneida County:

First Assembly District.—J. G. Gibson, D. A. Barnum, Frank H. Manley. Alternates—J. W. Potter, Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley, John A. Cantwell.

Second Assembly District.—John D. McMahon, Ira L. Snell, C. D. Kan. Alternates—Charles Dorrity, William H. Snell, Albert Krebs.

The delegates were instructed to vote for Samuel A. Beardsley for State Committeeman from this district.

A New Professor for Dartmouth.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth College this afternoon William Patten, for four years Professor of Biology in the University of North Dakota, was elected to the recently-established chair of biology, and Albert C. Crehore was chosen Assistant Professor of Physics.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For *New-England*, westerly winds and fair weather.

For the *District of Columbia, EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware,* and *Virginia*, northwesterly winds, fair weather.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina,* and *Georgia*, variable winds, southerly on the coast, fair weather.

For *Eastern Florida* and *Western Florida*, easterly winds and local rains. For *Alabama, Mississippi,* and *Louisiana*, on the east northeasterly winds and rain, in the interior variable winds and fair weather. For *Eastern Texas*, variable winds, becoming southerly, and fair weather.

For *Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas,* and *Colorado*, light, variable winds, warmer, fair weather. For *Iowa, Nebraska, North* and *South Dakota,* and *Minnesota*, southerly winds, and warmer, fair weather. For *Montana*, variable winds and fair weather.

For *Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Illinois, Indiana,* and *Ohio*, northerly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather. For *Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan,* and *Wisconsin*, variable winds, becoming southerly, and fair weather.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The hurricane centre has moved very rapidly from Southwestern Virginia to Central Pennsylvania and Central New-York, and is now in Northern Maine, near Quebec. The central calm area has become a long oval, with southwesterly winds on its east side from Massachusetts to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and northeastly winds on its west side at Canadian stations.

The current wind velocities average about one-half of those prevailing Monday night. The storm will probably move northeast to Labrador, and may possibly become again powerful after reaching the Atlantic. An area of northerly winds and clear weather has pushed southward over the West Gulf States, and there are indications of a hurricane centre in the Gulf 200 to 300 miles south of the Louisiana coast.

Light frost was reported this morning at Yankton, S. D., and probably prevailed at other stations in that region, from which reports are still missing. Northeasterly gales, backing to northwesterly, have prevailed on the lower lakes, and southeasterly, backing to southwesterly, but rapidly diminishing, on the Atlantic coast.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Pennsylvania—Warren, 3.18; Oil City, 2.37; Clarion, 2.80; Parker's Landing, 3.75; Mahoning, 2.62; Saltsburg, 1.70; Freeport, 2.53; West Newton, 1.67; Lock No. 4, 1.84; Davis Island, 2.25; Dubois, 1.65; New-Castle, 1.81. West Virginia—Morgantown, 1.97; Charleston, 2.10; Point Pleasant, 2.10; Hinton, 2; Wheeling, 3.10; Fairmont, 1.84. South Carolina—Greenville, 2.10. North Carolina—Chappell Hill, 3; Oak Ridge, 3.40. Virginia—Christiansburg, 4.06. Ohio—Marietta, 2.22.

SIGNALS are displayed at Portland and Eastport.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	67°	75°	3:30 P. M.	74°	80°
6 A. M.	65°	74°	6 P. M.	72°	71°
9 A. M.	70°	79°	9 P. M.	72°	71°
12 M.	74°	79°	12 P. M.	71°	70°

Average temperature yesterday........74¾°
Average for same date last year........70⅜°
Average for same date last fifteen years........70⅜°

ROUND DANCES PROHIBITED.

The Rev. Dr. Corrigan Also Objected to Riding with Prizefighters.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 29.—The annual seaside festival of the societies attached to the Church of the Assumption, South Brooklyn, was held this evening at Feltman's Pavilion. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, was present, and, to the surprise of the picnickers, would not allow round dancing.

Dr. Corrigan created a greater surprise at 7 o'clock, when he called at the office of the Sea Beach Railroad and asked that a special train be run especially for the attendants at the festival. The reverend doctor said he had learned that prize fights were going on at the Coney Island Athletic Club, and he did not wish his congregation to ride on the same train with the fighters.

General Manager Nelson obliged the clergyman by running a special train at 11:45, fifteen minutes before the train which carried the fighters and their followers to the city at midnight.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The Condition of the Crops as Indicated by the Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following crop bulletin was to-day issued from the Weather Bureau for the week ending Aug. 28:

During the week hot and dry weather continued in the Ohio Valley, where crops have been injured in many sections by continued drought. The weather was cooler than usual in the Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain districts, and frosts were reported in Wisconsin on Monday night, which must have caused some damage.

The weather during the week was more favorable in the Northwest. Crops were generally improved in the States to the west of the Upper Mississippi, while the conditions were unfavorable in the States of the Ohio Valley and in Tennessee. In the southern Rocky Mountain district the season is reported as the most satisfactory for years, while in the northern Rocky Mountain district the ground is dry, crops need rain, and the ranges are in poor condition.

New-York.—Generally very favorable; drought still holds extreme western counties, elsewhere heavy rains, especially in southeastern sections; much damage to standing crops, fruits, and hops by storm of 24th.

New-Jersey.—Severe gales on the 23d and 24th did great damage in all sections, especially to corn and orchard fruits; corn prostrated and in heavy fields badly twisted; peach trees uprooted and many stripped of fruit; heavy rains of immense benefit to growing crops, meadows, and pastures; ground now thoroughly soaked.

Pennsylvania.—Heavy rainfall east of the Susquehanna River effectually broke the drought, but high winds badly damaged corn and fruit; late crops and grass are much improved; very dry west of the Susquehanna and everything burning up; streams very low.

Maryland.—Crops generally improved by rains, except in some western sections, where drought continues; high winds prostrated much corn, injured tomatoes, and caused great fall of fruit; wheat seeding begun.

Virginia.—Normal amount of sunshine; rainfall fairly distributed in southwestern counties; northeastern and valley counties report crops injured by lack of rainfall; storm of 28th has doubtlessly damaged crops greatly.

North Carolina.—Temperature somewhat above normal; week very dry until heavy rain of Monday, which was general over the State; dryness prevented sprouting of turnip seed and preparing wheat land; cotton opening rapidly, with very little shedding.

South Carolina.—Weather cool; from meager reports received great injury has been done to crops; cotton, young corn, and rice were blown down by the hurricane, which continued eighteen hours. It is impossible at this time to give accurate condition of crops.

Georgia.—Scarcely any rain in western half of State; corn injured by drought in northwest; destructive gales Sunday and Monday in eastern counties; great quantities of turpentine timber felled; all crops laid flat; heavy damage to cotton; picking general in south.

Florida.—Temperature slightly deficient; rainfall badly distributed, excessive in eastern and deficient in western portions; orange crop of eastern part of State injured by Sunday's hurricane; extent of damage not yet known.

Alabama.—Cotton opening fast and picking becoming general, complaint of rust and worms; late corn improved, as well as all crops, by abundant sunshine and temperature; light showers needed for all crops, except cotton.

Mississippi.—Temperature slightly below normal; sunshine and rainfall sufficient; conditions favorable; no serious damage from worms; cotton picking in progress.

Louisiana.—Dry, sunshiny, week favorable for cotton picking and rice harvesting, both of which are progressing rapidly; worms still damaging cotton; other crops in fine condition.

Tennessee.—All crops are suffering from drought; late corn badly damaged; pastures drying up; stock water scarce; peanuts seriously injured by drought; cotton injured by cool nights and drought; tobacco ripening prematurely, leaf very small; gardens badly parched.

Illinois.—Temperature about normal in northern, above in central, and slightly below in southern portion; sunshine normal; almost entire absence of rain in north, below normal in central, and above normal in southern portion; corn half crop; little Fall plowing; thrashing almost completed; pastures need rain; no fruit except grapes.

Indiana.—Rainfall deficient, badly distributed, some fields none; temperature excessive; sunshine average; rain insufficient to do good; corn continues in bad condition; pasturage remains poor; water scarce; clover yields a good crop; plowing only done where rain fell.

West Virginia.—Temperature above and rainfall below the normal; sunshine 90 per cent.; drought broken yesterday by steady, continuous rain; corn, potatoes, buckwheat, pastures, and tobacco will be materially improved; Fall plowing interfered with; live stock deteriorating.

Ohio.—Drought continues; all growing crops deteriorating; corn on upland and clay soil and potatoes too far advanced to be benefited by rain; tobacco promises poorly; plowing retarded.

Wisconsin.—Heavy frosts Sunday night; damage must be considerable; continues dry and unfavorable for corn, potatoes, and tobacco; early tobacco going into shed, with prospects below average.

Minnesota.—Temperature about normal and rainfall above; corn filling well and cutting begun; thrashing and plowing for Fall seeding continue; ground in good condition for Winter grain; light frost in northwest section Monday morning.

Iowa.—Temperature, rainfall, and sunshine below normal; corn rapidly maturing; rain greatly needed for pastures and Fall plowing.

North Dakota.—Heavy rain first of week delayed thrashing, but was beneficial to corn and potatoes; stacking and thrashing general, yield averaging light, but of good quality; slight damage by frost yesterday.

South Dakota.—Late crops in many localities need rain, but some counties had heavy showers; excellent stacking and thrashing weather; no injury reported from Monday morning's frost.

Nebraska.—Very favorable week; good rain, quite general; corn, potatoes, meadows, and gardens show great improvement; Fall plowing finished in some localities and progressing finely in others; Winter wheat seeding begun.

Kansas.—Rainfall ample in middle division, elsewhere generally light; temperature and sunshine about average; conditions generally favorable, except in southeastern part of State, where crops need rain.

Oklahoma.—Temperature and sunshine below normal; abundant rainfall; hay and cotton in some sections injured by too much rain; farmers plowing and cutting corn; early corn in market.

Montana.—Temperature normal; precipitation below normal; grass on ranges drying up for want of rain; killing frosts, slightly damaging the potato crop of Choteau County.

Wyoming.—Temperature and precipitation below normal; nights very cold; grains ripening slowly, and will yield poorly in most sections.

Idaho.—Crops in northern portions need rain; harvesting progressing, yield light; haying about completed; potato crop good; ranges in poor condition; stock looking fairly well.

Colorado.—Rainfall deficient, except about normal over western portion; about average temperature and sunshine; harvesting general; grass injured by drought in northeast counties, but excellent in other sections.

New-Mexico.—Temperature and precipitation about normal; everything in splendid condition, but fruit ripening slowly.

Arizona.—Rainfall above normal; thrashing generally completed; crops about an average; frost in Rich County damaged potatoes and wheat; grasshoppers in Box, Elder, and Weber Counties, not much damage; fine fruit crop in Grand County.

Washington.—Warm weather; plenty of sunshine; beneficial showers in western portion on 22d; harvesting and thrashing becoming general; large yields of wheat assured; hops very promising; fruit doing well.

Oregon.—Spring wheat being cut in some sections; straw short, heads filled well; some has been thrashed, yield above expectations; fruit crop being shipped; good quality, except apples, which codling moth damaged; peaches scarce and plums abundant.

California.—Weather favorable all Summer; foggy mornings in southern portion retard the ripening of sugar beets; wine grapes sugaring slowly; in Fresno district crops of all kinds abundant; picking of hops in full progress and turning out well.

Instruction—City Schools.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
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REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
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MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

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THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. Special Studies.

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At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.
ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

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MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook—Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St—4:00 and 8:30—Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough—Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations. Matinée.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, northwesterly winds.

The ravages of the hurricane in Savannah, of which The Times yesterday contained by far the most coherent and complete account that was given, seem to have constituted the greatest disaster in the annals of that city, and later reports tell of even a greater loss of life and property at other points on the coast. Nothing but a great fire or a great earthquake can equal in destructiveness the work of a tropical hurricane. For the most part the United States are happily out of the track of the furious cyclones that from time to time devastate the West Indies. Whenever and wherever they occur man is absolutely powerless against them. Losses by fire may be reduced to a minimum by substantial construction and by effective Fire Departments, but there is no protection against windstorms. At Savannah, the most substantial buildings in the track of the storm seem to have offered little more resistance to it than the flimsiest. It does not yet appear whether the disaster is greater than the stricken people can deal with by themselves. If it be so, they may rely, as all Americans in distress have always been able to rely, upon the prompt aid of the merchants of New-York.

The decision of the Senate in the case of the appointed Senators from Montana and Washington ought to be taken as a final settlement of the question involved, and it is the more likely to be so taken as it is in strict accordance with all previous precedents. The decision is that when the term of a Senator is to expire his successor must be chosen by the Legislature of the State concerned and cannot be appointed by the Governor. If the Legislature fails to make an election at the session preceding the expiration of the term, there is no such vacancy "happening" during its recess, as the Executive of the State is empowered to fill temporarily by appointment, but the State must be without its "equal representation in the Senate" until the Legislature performs its constitutional duty. It is desirable that this principle should be accepted now as established beyond further question, and it will serve as a discouragement to legislators who obstinately keep up a "dead-lock," with the notion that if a Senator is not elected one may be appointed.

In the latest calamity that has befallen what is left of his system of awards, Mr. John Boyd Thacher is entitled to sympathy, for it does not seem to have been his fault. Nevertheless, it is very injurious. A juror in the Department of Music is circumstantially charged with having offered to secure for a consideration a favorable award for a maker of safes. Taken in connection with the recent withdrawal of a pianomaker because overtures had been made to him (possibly by a juror in safes) to buy an award for his pianos, this latest disclosure indicates the existence of an extensive "combine," including many departments. Mr. Thacher himself has taken steps to make the awards of very little value; if it comes to be believed that they are for sale, they will be worth nothing, not even what may be paid for them.

HOW THE COUNTRY STANDS.

A very full and nearly perfect record of the voting of Monday was given in The Times yesterday morning. The wires from Washington broke down before the tally list of the affirmative vote on the Wilson bill was complete, but with that exception, which was not very important, every reader of The Times from Florida to Oregon was able to see exactly how his own Representative and all other members of the House voted on every proposition submitted on that momentous day. As the result was unquestionably due to the remarkable manifestation of public opinion made during the past two months, this record was due to our readers in every section of the country. This manifestation has not been confined to the ordinary channels, though these have been used as never before in this generation. Through the press and through the resolutions of commercial and financial organizations public opinion has made itself known. But back of these, and of even greater importance, have been the expressions of individual citizens directed to their Representatives by letter, by telegraph, by personal interview. It is the opinion of experienced men in public life that never before since the close of the war has there been such a general and anxious effort on the part of constituents to impress their views upon members of Congress. This fact makes the analysis of the vote by States peculiarly significant.

According to Mr. Fitch of this State, one of the most active of the men engaged in the repeal movement, the first canvass of the House showed a majority of five against unconditional repeal. The final vote showed a majority of 130, or more than two to one, in favor of repeal, not only absolutely unconditional, but with the explicit re-enactment of the principle of the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver in our currency. That tremendous change was the work of the people. It is worth while to examine in some detail the vote on the Bland bill, in which the opponents of repeal and the friends of free coinage showed more strength than on any other vote, remembering that fifteen years ago this same bill was passed in both the House and the Senate by more than the two-thirds necessary to override the veto of the President. The following shows the division of parties on the vote of Monday on the Bland bill:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Democrats	112	103
Republicans	15	110
Populists	9	....
	136	213

Even more interesting than this is the vote by States, grouped in six divisions, as follows:

SOUTH.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	8	1
Arkansas	5	1
Florida	..	2
Georgia	8	2
Kentucky	6	5
Louisiana	4	2
Mississippi	6	1
Missouri	12	3
North Carolina	8	1
South Carolina	5	1
Tennessee	6	4
Texas	11	2
Virginia	9	1
West Virginia	2	2
	90	28

EAST.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Connecticut	..	4
Delaware	..	1
Maine	..	4
Maryland	..	6
Massachusetts	..	13
New-Hampshire	..	2
New-Jersey	..	8
New-York	..	33
Pennsylvania	2	28
Rhode Island	..	2
Vermont	..	2
	2	103

CENTRAL.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Illinois	5	17
Indiana	5	8
Michigan	5	6
Ohio	4	16
	19	47

NORTHWEST.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Iowa	..	11
Kansas	5	3
Minnesota	1	6
Nebraska	3	3
Wisconsin	..	9
	9	32

PACIFIC.

	Yeas.	Nays.
California	5	2
Oregon	2	..
	7	2

MINING STATES.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Colorado	2	..
Idaho	1	..
Montana	1	..
North Dakota	..	1
South Dakota	2	..
Washington	2	..
Wyoming	1	..
	9	1

SUMMARY.

	Yeas.	Nays.
South, (14)	90	28
East, (11)	2	103
Central, (4)	19	47
Northwest, (5)	..	32
Pacific, (2)	7	2
Mining, (7)	9	1
	136	213

Thus we find that the Eastern States are practically unanimous against the limited coinage of the Bland bill, that 71 per cent. of the votes of the Central States are against it, 80 per cent. of the Northwest, 24 per cent. of the South, 20 per cent. of the Pacific States vote, and even 10 per cent. of the silver-mining States. This is, recalling, as we have already suggested, the fact that fifteen years ago this bill commanded a two-thirds vote in the House, extremely significant. The vote in the House was then, in round numbers, 70 per cent. for the bill. On Monday it was less than 40 per cent. Plainly the country is now in a condition when we need have no fear of any further mischievous silver legislation.

FORTY-ONE MILLIONS FOR REPEAL.

Two-thirds of the people of the Union, speaking through their Representatives in Congress, demand the immediate, unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase provision of the Sherman act. As their will was recorded in the vote taken on Monday in the House of Representatives, 41,000,000 of the population of the United States desire the repeal of the act, against 19,000,000 who oppose repeal. The tables prepared by The Times and elsewhere published give the details of the vote by Congressional districts and population. For the repeal there were recorded the votes of 239 Congressmen representing districts having in the aggregate a population of 41,000,000, according to the census of 1890. Against the repeal there were 109 votes, cast by members representing 19,000,000 of population.

The Wilson bill goes to the Senate, therefore, accompanied by the imperative demand of the country that it pass at once. Rarely have the people spoken with the emphasis of such a tremendous majority. The pluralities of Presidents are measured in thousands and in fractional percentages. There is a majority of 22,000,000 for the repeal of the Sherman act. It is unprecedented and compelling in its magnitude.

It would be wanton impudence on the part of the Senate to defer obeying this command of the people. There is no call for a Senate debate, no wish to hear further argument. The country's mind is made up, it has spoken plainly, and it expects its servants in the Senate to hear and obey. Immense pecuniary loss will result from every day of postponement. The Senators must lay aside their silly delusion that they are as a body too dignified and ponderous to be hurried. Precedent and practice are demolished by such a pressure as now besets the Senate. The repeal is a question of the utmost urgency.

There is no impediment to its passage save obstinacy, there can be no excuses for delay save such as have birth in solemn stupidity. Immediate repeal is the duty of the Senate.

MR. SHEPARD ON "THE BROOKLYN IDEA."

Mr. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn contributes to the *Forum* for September a very strong and timely article on "The Brooklyn Idea in City Government." It is none the less strong for being rigidly impartial and in tone even surprisingly moderate. Mr. Shepard starts from the unquestioned fact that within the past ten years public opinion of the City Government of Brooklyn has undergone a very great change. In 1882, when Mr. Low took office under a charter giving the Mayor practically complete control of the administration of city affairs, and for four years after, her "charter was deemed a model, and executive administration was believed to have become upright and fair." Now, says Mr. Shepard, "whether rightly or wrongly, the opinion of our neighbors has changed. The executive administration of Brooklyn is believed to be feeble and untrustworthy, its public money and franchises to be unscrupulously wasted, and the criminal prosecution of official misconduct on the part of its servants to be a silly and collusive game—collusive because intended to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and silly because the intention utterly fails."

Has the "model charter," then, been a failure? Is the principle that concentrated power brings concentrated responsibility which can be enforced, a delusion? Mr. Shepard thinks not. "The charter has not broken down, as some seem to suppose. On the contrary, it is working to-day with almost perfect success. A city is not administered by its charter, but by its Mayor and other officers under its charter. It is governed not by the charter but by its citizens, through the charter, which, except as they use it, is quite useless. * * * The evils in the present administration of Brooklyn demonstrate the power for harm which, under its charter, is possessed by a Chief Magistrate unworthily subservient to secret and dangerous influence. In that demonstration is made perfectly plain the corresponding power for good under the charter which belongs to a Chief Magistrate who will not betray the authority given him in trust. It is the merit of the present charter of Brooklyn that it enables its citizens, with almost entire certainty, to fix the place of official responsibility for bad administration, to single out the guilty, and, if they will, to reform the administration and punish the culprit, easily and promptly. Among a free and intelligent people, surely no higher praise can be awarded to the mere framework of government."

It was a proof that the charter worked as it was meant to work that Mr. Low, known to have great power and believed to have used it well, gained "practically without dissent the most distinguished personal reputation which has come perhaps to any political character in Brooklyn." It is equally a proof that the charter works as it was intended that Mr. Boody, known to have great power and believed to have used it ill, has incurred "a more nearly universal and contemptuous distrust of his political ability and character than has overtaken any Mayor of Brooklyn within the present generation." The charter is still in full force. It retains all its virtue. It gives the voters and taxpayers of Brooklyn as much control over their affairs as it ever gave them and enough to secure good administration "if they will." One obstacle in the way is "the almost insurmountable reluctance of many, perhaps most, American citizens to hold public officials having undoubted power to a personal responsibility for the use they make of that power." "This harmful amiability" takes the form of laying stress upon the "purity of character" of men situated as the present Mayor of Brooklyn is. "The office is treated as a reward or perquisite of private virtue, and not as a means of efficient and honest government, a means whose existence is not justified except as it tends to secure that concrete end."

"Another form of this sort of good nature on the part of the public," says Mr. Shepard, "is even more demoralizing. I mean the kindly disposition, where Mayors, Governors, and even Presidents are concerned, to place the responsibility for a failure to act right upon some one who, in the theory of the law, has no responsibility whatever." He illustrates this phase of the situation by a masterly analysis of the relations of Mayor Boody and "Boss" McLaughlin—the only explanation of Mr. Boody's changed conduct being, "as all observers are agreed," and as "he himself hardly tries to conceal, that his will has been completely effaced by that of Mr. McLaughlin; that he is no longer a free agent, but is a mere agent or attorney of the 'boss.' There can be no greater treason to the 'Brooklyn idea' than to allow such an excuse for such a failure on the part of a Chief Magistrate. * * * We shall do better to let every surrender of this sort made by a reputable man be destructive of his reputation. * * * In the case of public duty as of private duty we are to deal with the man who is in a place to resist, but who does not resist. Every Executive with great power is crowded upon, if he will permit it, by patronage jobbers, by franchise and contract jobbers, and by those who tell him that the party welfare requires the surrender of this or that public interest. He can resist if he will, and no one else can resist for him. If he do not resist, the resulting discredit or disaster belongs to him and not to them."

Mr. Shepard believes that if this rule be firmly followed the "bosses" will no longer be able to get respectable men to do their unclean work for them. "If American cities are not for the present to be governed by faithful servants competent to the difficult and complex work of ordering a modern urban community, then at least we shall be rid of indirection and pretense. The 'boss' himself will be Mayor, or at least a responsible and genuine lieutenant of his, visibly and without cant embodying his ideas of spoil government; a lieutenant such as Mr. Gilroy, the present Mayor of New-York, who has earned his place of real power by resolute and skillful work, and who is of the fibre himself by and by to become the boss. I should be sorry to believe—I do not believe—that even for the present a Tammany administration has made the nearest practical approach to carrying out the Brooklyn idea." We trust that this Fall a much nearer approach will be made in Brooklyn.

MAYNARD.

From the personal point of view of Mr. Maynard, the pressure to procure his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals is perfectly comprehensible. Mr. Maynard is in bad odor. Through ill-regulated partisan zeal and a desire for party victory so ardent that it did not stop short of the commission of a crime which reversed the popular will Mr. Maynard has put himself in an odious light before the public. It is the most natural thing in the world that he should desire a vindication. It would be a personal triumph for him, and it would give him a sort of malicious satisfaction to be raised by the votes of the people to that bench from which his condemnation was spoken in a judicial opinion.

But from the point of view of the Democratic Party in this State, which we suppose desires a continuance of Executive and legislative control; and especially from the point of view of the Democratic machine, the Maynard movement presents a wholly different aspect. The party and the machine cannot afford to take the risk involved in his nomination. The managers of the machine, as we can readily understand, wish to pay off their political indebtedness to Mr. Maynard. It is honorable, undoubtedly, to meet even that kind of an obligation, but there is no code of political or personal morality which commands the managing leaders of the party to square accounts with Maynard at the cost of a defeat for the Democracy and political ruin for themselves.

The sagacious political leaders of the past, men like Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, and Zachariah Chandler, not infrequently tied the party they controlled to the fortunes of one man, but as a rule, if not invariably, it was a man who could help and strengthen the party, not one who was certain to diminish its majorities and weaken it with the people. If the Democratic leaders are not blind to the interests of the party they will drop Maynard.

PROTECTION OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Our system of electrical communication will be very defective and uncertain so long as telegraph wires connecting the chief cities of the country are liable to be blown down by any violent storm that happens to come along. There are times when the interruption of communication from this cause may be a very serious matter. If there should be a time of serious national or international trouble it might be a matter of the utmost consequence to the Government that the connection of the capital with other important cities should not be liable to be broken by a mere windstorm. It might be a matter of great moment to business, and the interruption of telegraphic communication at a critical time might involve immense losses. The transmission of general news is sometimes not only a matter of overpowering interest to the people, but it may be a matter that deeply concerns their welfare for the time being. The civilized world has come to be largely dependent upon the uninterrupted working of the great system of electrical communication that has been built up with such marvelous rapidity. The working of its affairs has become adjusted with reference to this factor, and it is important that it should be constant in operation.

Is there any good reason why our system of telegraphic communication should be at the mercy of the elements? Twice within a week a storm has raged up the Atlantic coast, under the stress of which poles and wires have gone down by the mile, breaking off the most important connections and causing a vast deal of embarrassment and loss. Is it not time another step was taken in advance by a protection of telegraph wires from such chances of destruction? In this city wires have been put under ground. This measure was forced by the enormous multiplication of wires overhead, but may it not be applied in a modified and inexpensive way to long lines of telegraph connecting the more important cities? A conduit for electric wires along the railroad tracks would not be a very expensive contrivance. It would seem to be entirely practicable.

Between this city and Washington and between New-York and Chicago, at least, there should be some means of guarding against an interruption of telegraphic communication. The cost might be of some account to the telegraphic companies, but it would insure them against the necessity of making expensive repairs after every storm and against an interruption of their business just when it might be of the greatest importance. But to the Government and to the business community it might, at a critical time, mean a saving from losses compared with which the cost of burying the wires would be a trifle. This is a matter that ought to be looked into, with a view to devising some practicable means of guarding the telegraphic lines, between the most important points at least, from interruption by every passing storm.

From the beginning of the epidemic of cholera in Hungary the number of those attacked who recover has been very small. In the entire history of the disease in Europe last year and this year there has been shown in no other place so extraordinary a percentage of mortality. This appears to be due mainly to the great ignorance of the people, the lack of medical service, the refusal of the inhabitants to accept such service when it can be obtained, and the great uncleanliness of their villages and dwellings. It has commonly been supposed that there were more unfavorable conditions in Russia, but the percentage of mortality there is not far from normal. The recent revelations as to the dense ignorance and filthy surroundings of the Hungarians, and the fact that more than seventy communes are now infected, show that this Government should strive to stop immigration from Hungary. Nearly 5,000 immigrants from that country arrived in June.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Eckley B. Coxe of Pennsylvania is at the Waldorf.

—George J. Gould and family are at the New Netherland.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota is at the Everett.

—J. W. Philipps, member of the British Parliament, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Holland.

—Thomas Ryan, lately United States Minister to Mexico, is at the Windsor.

—Baron Schilling of the Russian Legation at Washington is at the Victoria.

—Judge Leslie W. Russell of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Park Avenue.

—James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels, is at the Murray Hill.

—Baron Mutzenbecher of the German Legation at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound of Wisconsin and Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado are at the Gilsey.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Two Men Lost Their Lives in the Surf at Pleasure Beach.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 29.—Bernard L. Lynch, sixty-three, of this city, stopping with his family in a cottage at Pleasure Beach, on the Sound, about five miles from here, and Benjamin Meader Carroll, twenty-one, son of Benjamin F. Carroll, also of this city, were drowned at the beach at noon to-day.

Young Carroll, accompanied by John Burdick of Saybrook, went in bathing to enjoy the surf that was breaking over rocks that formed a natural breakwater at that point. They were in but a few minutes when Burdick came rushing ashore, crying out that Carroll was drowning.

Mr. Lynch was on the veranda of a cottage near by with Arthur Hinckley of New-York. The two men rushed down to the water and endeavored to wade out to where Carroll was struggling. They had reached about thirty feet from the shore when the heavy waves washing in on them soon had them exhausted.

People on the shore hurriedly launched a rowboat, in which the Rev. Millidge Walker of Newark started to rescue Mr. Lynch, but his efforts were of no avail.

Mr. Lynch's body was washed ashore 300 feet away, and in the afternoon Carroll's body was found about where he was last seen.

The two families are prominent in New-London.

"THE TIMES" HAD THE NEWS.

A Harlem Man's Three Days' Experience with the Morning Papers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed is my check for $10 for a year's subscription to The New-York Times. I have been buying your paper in a desultory sort of way for some time, but find that I cannot get along without it regularly. I am forced to this conclusion by my experience of the last three days. In the paper of Sunday morning, bought in the neighborhood where I live, The New-York Times was the only one that had even a mention of the terrible accident on the Long Island Road. The Times's story, given to its readers in the early edition circulated up town, was as complete as those that were issued in some of its supposed rivals for circulation in the neighborhood of the Franklin Statue. The story of the wreck which The Times gave its readers Monday morning was far ahead of anything attempted by the other papers. My experience of Sunday morning was repeated to-day. The Times furnished me, at my home, an adequate idea of the extent of the storm at Savannah. The other papers printed only confusing bulletins. One of them, indeed, informed its readers of its wild and unsuccessful efforts to get the news, and how it had steadily kept itself in communication with officials of the telegraph company. This to the extent of a column.

H. M. M.

251 West Ninety-second Street, New-York,
Aug. 29, 1893.

Proprietor of a Milk Cure Arrested.

Flushing, L. I., Aug. 29.—Dr. Philip Reinle, proprietor of the Flushing Hygienic Hospital, the milk-cure establishment for consumptives, was arrested to-day upon charges preferred by Health Inspector Roff. He was held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The arrest is the outcome of a long warfare between the doctor and the Health Board. Since the board's raid upon the premises June 15, when such a shocking state of affairs was found, the doctor has been threatened with prosecution by the board. He escaped by profuse promises to abate the complained of nuisances. Tiring of his repeated failure to fulfill his promises the Inspector caused the arrest.

FRANCE NOT YET SATISFIED

NEW DEMANDS DAILY FORCED UPON THE SIAMESE.

This Course, It Is Thought, Will Drive the Natives to Desperate Action—Thus a Pretext May Be Furnished for the Establishment of a Protectorate By the Foreign Power—Officials and European Residents Are of the Opinion that France Is Determined in Her Course.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

Bangkok, Aug. 29.—The troubles over the terms of the French ultimatum, to which Siam perforce had to submit, have begun to show signs of being indefinitely extended since the arrival of M. Le Myre de Vilers.

Already the original demands of France, as a condition of raising the siege, have been vastly exceeded.

Each day sees the addition of some demands put forward by the French plenipotentiary.

This will, if persisted in, inevitably drive the Siamese to desperate action, which, it is believed, is what the French are trying to bring about, in order that they may be furnished with a pretext for declaring a protectorate over the whole of the kingdom.

Since the dispute entered the stage of diplomatic negotiation the French have steadily pursued a policy of exasperation, and in the opinion of native officials and European residents the French protectorate over Siam is regarded as inevitable unless the British Government succeeds in preventing it by firm representations to the French Cabinet.

WHERE HE CHOSE HIS GRAVE.

Bismarck's Speech to a Party of His Frankfort Visitors.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—In his speech at Kissingen on Sunday to a number of citizens from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prince Bismarck reminded his hearers of the days when he lived in Frankfort and became so domesticated that he selected a spot in a churchyard there for his own grave.

During the war of 1866 he was never able to get rid of the temptation to make Frankfort part of Prussia, although he wished the connection to be voluntary. It was no desire for conquest, but Frankfort was the bridge over the Main, the *tete-de-pont* for Germany's unity, not in a military, but a moral and commercial sense. If Frankfort had not become North German, it was more than doubtful whether the neighboring southern States would not have followed the example of that great commercial emporium. Their visit was a proof that all the old wounds had healed, and that they bore him no ill will for his share in the matter.

In regard to the charge of his being a particularist, the Prince said that there was no legal handle against the Ministers. The only thing was for the people to be able to say to them: "That was a clumsy, not to say stupid, piece of work."

The national cause was based on a calculation that all the factors would work together on common questions. If this failed, the national feeling would diminish, and this would be a serious matter in case of a change in the European situation.

"I should never dream," continued Prince Bismarck, "of replacing the Imperial with the Prussian Government. The empire must be ruled by the united efforts of the twenty-five Governments. I am uneasy when there is a Chancellor who acts without consulting any one. I had rather see him in the leading strings of his Prussian colleagues. His chief importance lies in his being a member of the Bundesrath.

"If the Bundesrath had a more direct feeling with Bavaria, Saxony, and other States, and if the empire was in good order, I think the Post Office would gain a great deal by means of their correspondence. My hopes, however, have not been fulfilled."

At this point Prince Bismarck abruptly concluded his speech, excusing himself for doing so by remarking that he did not desire to tire the ladies by talking politics. He then called for cheers for Frankfort, which were heartily given.

REPORT OF CHOLERA ABROAD.

Mob Attacks Men Carrying Patients to the Hospitals.

Rome, Aug. 29.—Naples was declared free from cholera to-day.

One case of cholera and two deaths have been reported at Salerno and three deaths at Cassino.

Buda-Pest, Aug. 29.—During the last twenty-four hours 143 new cases of cholera and 78 deaths were reported in Hungary.

Rotterdam, Aug. 29.—One new case of cholera and two deaths were reported in this city to-day. Isolated cases are reported elsewhere in the Netherlands.

Paris, Aug. 29.—A suspicious malady, believed to be cholera, has broken out in Nantes. Many persons are suffering.

Bucharest, Aug. 29.—A mob in Brahilov last evening attacked the men engaged in transporting patients to the cholera hospital. Its leaders were relatives of the sick, who believed that the hospital physicians purposely caused the death of all intrusted to their care.

They refused to yield to the police. After a fight of several minutes the police fired into the mob. The rioters then fled, leaving many wounded in the street.

STORMED THE SULTAN'S CAMP.

Lieut. Axt Mortally Wounded and Four Killed in the Fight.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—A telegram from Dares-Salaam says that on Aug. 12 Lieut. Axt stormed the fortified camp of Sultan Meli at Kilima-Njaro. Four of his men were killed and twenty-four were wounded in the attack.

Lieut. Axt was mortally wounded shortly before the end of the fight.

To Discuss Silver Currency.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The French Government has agreed to call a conference of the members of the Latin Union in Paris to decide the question of the nationalization of fractional silver currency.

Prepared to Eat Crow.

Linden, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Linden Township Committee, which recently granted a license to the Linden Blood Horse Association to open their track at Linden in consideration of a fee of $5,000, to be paid the Roselle Sewer Company, are evidently very much alarmed as to their criminal liability, the opinion being freely expressed that their action in accepting the fee for a private corporation is bribery. They were called in special session to-night expecting to receive an opinion from Foster Voorhees, the township counsel.

No opinion having been received from him, Committeeman Hope offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the following questions be asked the township attorney, with request that he answer the same promptly in writing this committee, the answer to be presented at an adjourned meeting to be called by the Chairman as soon as the opinion is ready;

"Have the committee as a whole by their action regarding the license of the race track and the adoption of the resolution with respect thereto, acted illegally or contrary to the law, and in what respect, and what steps are necessary in order to rectify the same? Is the license granted the race track legal?"

The committee will meet again on Sept. 5.

"The Times" and Its Sunday Edition.

From the Newark (N. J.) Times.

Our namesake, The New-York Times, publishes about the best Sunday edition of a newspaper to be found in that city. It is carefully edited, not sensational, but full of interesting reading. It contains [Aug. 27] an engraving of the new Congressional Library Building, a gem of architecture, that will be the finest building when completed and the finest library in the world. Those who are familiar, as we are, with the library now housed under the roof of the Capitol, will rejoice at the prospect of its having in the future such an elegant setting.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Mary A. H. Lyman, widow of Moses Lyman of Litchfield, Conn., has presented to the American Invalid Society the property known as the Onoro House, near Sanford, Fla., consisting of eight acres of orange grove land and an old mansion, valued at several thousand dollars. Her only restriction is that it shall be used for charitable or educational purposes, and be known as the Moses Lyman Home, or by some other fitting title to memorialize his name. Dr. W. P. Roberts of Boston, Secretary, in publicly announcing the gift, makes an appeal for funds in behalf of the society, and says that $10,000 given between now and Nov. 1 would enable the society to rescue from unfit climates a large army of invalids, who otherwise must go to untimely graves during the next year. "Every dollar," he says, "goes to assist some poor consumptive to get well."

—Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins of Mississippi is an invaluable worker in the Dead-Letter Office in Washington, where she is known as "the blind reader"—not that she is blind by any means, for she is wonderfully keen sighted. She has a remarkable facility in ascertaining the intended destination of letters that are "blind" because of imcomplete or imperfect or incorrect addresses. The *Ladies' Home Journal* gives fac simile reproductions of many such that she has deciphered. One is "Riekbier Stiejt Kanedika," which she correctly read Roxbury, Conn.

—Dr. Pierre Emile Mignault and his wife of Actonvale, Ontario, celebrated their golden wedding the other day, and had among their guests the bridesmaid and groomsman who attended them at their marriage fifty years ago. There was also present the doctor's eldest sister, eighty-eight years of age, who told everybody that not only was she present at his marriage, but also at his christening ever so many years ago.

—Prof. E. E. Barnard made good use of his six months' leave of absence from the Lick Observatory. He spent some weeks visiting the principal observatories in this section of the country and then went to Europe, and in two months and a day inspected twenty-one observatories in half a dozen or more different countries. Mrs. Barnard accompanied the professor in all his travels.

—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, has received a call to the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore and has been elected President of the new Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. Having decided to accept the latter, he has declined the call to Baltimore.

—The Rev. F. Emerson, who was pastor of the United Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., for ten years, but has lately been editor of the Sedalia (Mo.) *Morning Gazette*, has terminated his connection with that journal and has returned to Massachusetts to resume ministerial work in Boston.

SMALL TALK.

—A famous tea set of silver, which cost $1,500, and was presented to John Daggett, now Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, in 1872, was placed soon after for safekeeping in the custody of a firm of that city. Thirteen years later Mr. Daggett went for his silver. The box was not to be found. The senior member of the firm admitted that he "remembered the chest as well as if he had screwed down the lid yesterday." "I have the screwdriver yet," he added. Safes, cellars, lofts were ransacked, but no chest with a screwed lid was found. Then appeal was made to the courts. The case was shuttlecocked from one to another for seven long years. The other day the junior partner of the firm dusted an old, unmarked box, which the traditions of the establishment said belonged to people by the name of Ober, who lived in Oakland. "It's been here twenty years or more," said he; "I'll see what there is in it." The lock was rusty and a mechanic was called in. Opened, the box revealed Daggett's silver service. It was in the original box and packings. And several men had sworn in court that that lid was screwed on in their presence.

—A young man calling upon a young lady in Meridian, Miss., recently, playfully gave her a gentle push as they were standing near an open window, and, to his great astonishment, saw her tumble backward out of the window. In his effort to prevent the catastrophe, he also lost his balance and went tumbling after her. The young lady is suffering from a broken collar bone and various bruises. The young man has a broken hand and a much-disturbed condition of mind.

—A convict died in the Connecticut State prison at the close of last week who had been there eight years and had never received or sent a letter. When sick unto death he was asked by the Warden if he wished his friends notified and replied that he had no friends to notify. He was sixty-three years of age.

NUGGETS.

—A friend who has just returned from the World's Fair was greatly amused by this placard posted on a sculptured lion in the art department:

Ladies
Will Please Not Sit on the
Lion's Tail.
It Has Been Broke Off Twice Already.

She was unable to learn why the prohibition was confined to ladies.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A Congressman who had a justly-earned reputation as a graceful speaker asked a rural constituent: "What did you think of my effort just now?"

"Wal," replied the candid old gentleman, "I must say some o' the words was a leetle too much fur me. But jist jedgin' by sound I should say it was mighty fine."—*Washington Star.*

—Toddles—Papa, which are the bestest, ladies or mens?

Father—Ladies, my boy.

Toddles—Then, don't you think you an' Mamma ought to be patienter with us boys, 'cause we got a wrong start—don't you see?—*Harper's Young People.*

—He—I have called to-night to ask—to ask for your hand.

She—Well, (silence while the clock ticks,) why don't you?—*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

—He—And are you kind and affectionate to your mother?

She—Indeed I am. Why, the only dresses she ever gets are my old ones.—*Truth.*

—Chicago is managing to keep a cool head despite the feverish state of the money market. It must be that blessed lake breeze.—*Chicago Record.*

—"She's as pretty as a picture."

"But not as her photograph. They never are."—*Puck.*

S. F. Nixon for Assemblyman.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Chautauqua County Republican Convention was held at Mayville to-day. S. Fred Nixon of Westfield was nominated for the Assembly.

Mr. Nixon had been a candidate for State Senator from the Thirty-second District, and had received the support of Chautauqua for that position, but a combination has been entered into between the Allegany and Cattaraugus County men to nominate another man for Senator when the Senatorial Convention meets.

As a result the various candidates for Assembly, none of whom had any assurance of the nomination, decided when the County Convention met this afternoon to withdraw and give Mr. Nixon the Assembly nomination. He has already served three terms in the Assembly.

The delegates to the State Convention were elected in the interest of John Woodward of Jamestown, who is a candidate for Attorney General.

Naval Reserves Could Not Go Ashore.

Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., Aug. 29.—The wind blew a strong gale all day over Oyster Bay, and the tars of the Naval Reserve ship New-Hampshire were prisoners during the morning. There was no communication with the ship by small boats at any time during the day. There was to have been a drill ashore, and the men were to have landed in small boats. The sea was so rough, however, that the idea was abandoned.

The tug Pulver took forty men ashore in the afternoon, under Lieut. Stayton. They bivouacked for the night in the vicinity of Babylon. They took with them a covered wagon and a large boat, which had been landed at the Cold Spring dock the day before.

FEARS FOR TWO WAR SHIPS

THE KEARSARGE AND NANTUCKET OUT IN THE BIG GALE.

The Corvette Left New-York Last Friday with the Monitor in Tow for Cape Fear River—No Tidings of Them Have Been Received—They Should Be Off Cape Hatteras—Confidence Expressed in Commander Crowninshield—Naval Officers Are Somewhat Anxious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Some apprehension is felt among naval officers here that the United States corvette Kearsarge, having in tow the single-turreted monitor Nantucket, may have been caught in yesterday's blow. The Navy Department shares this anxiety, but has no knowledge of the two vessels except that they were supposed this morning to be off Cape Hatteras somewhere.

The Kearsarge left New-York last Friday bound for Wilmington, N. C. She had in tow the old monitor Nantucket, consigned to do duty as a practice vessel for the North Carolina naval reserves. The orders to the Kearsarge directed that vessel to tow the Nantucket to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. From there the Nantucket was to steam up to Wilmington unaided.

It was calculated that the Kearsarge with the Nantucket in tow could not make more than six knots per hour. At that speed the Kearsarge, if all went well, should reach the mouth of the Cape Fear River to-morrow, or, at the latest, by Thursday morning.

The Kearsarge is in command of Commander A. S. Crowninshield. This officer was for several years in charge of the New-York State schoolship St. Mary's. The Nantucket is in command of Lieut. Harry H. Hosley, who has with him a detail of thirty seamen and engine-room force from the North Atlantic squadron.

The Kearsarge, it was said to-night by naval men, is fit and able to ride out the heaviest blow. The Nantucket, however, is anything but stanch. Naval officers who saw service with the monitors during the late war declare war ships of that class utterly unreliable at sea. It will be remembered that the original Monitor was lost in a heavy blow off Cape Hatteras when in tow of the Rhode Island. In that disaster many of the Monitor's crew were carried down. The danger with the single-turreted monitor craft lies in their many hatchways and the difficulty of keeping water from pouring below decks around the base of the turrets. The overhang of monitors is not adapted to stand the shock of heavy seas.

It is thought by some naval men to-night that Commander Crowninshield may have sought shelter in Hampton Roads. At midnight, however, no news could be obtained from Norfolk of the presence of the two vessels inside of the Virginia Capes.

The southerly blow of yesterday, it was thought here, should make an off-shore wind for the Kearsarge and Nantucket. In the gale in which the original monitor was lost, the Passaic, a single-turreted monitor of the Nantucket class, was saved by being towed into still water behind Cape Hatteras shoals. It is thought not improbable that Commander Crowninshield may have been able to obtain shelter in the same locality. In any event, yesterday's gale would have been less felt by the Kearsarge and Nantucket if they were caught out in it to the northward of Cape Hatteras.

The off-shore blow would make it possible, it was pointed out, for the Kearsarge to readily stand out to sea. With plenty of sea room around her, the stanch old war vessel could heave to and ride out the gale with perfect ease. Under any circumstances, it is said, Commander Crowninshield would not hesitate to take off the officers and men of the monitor and turn that craft adrift did he feel any apprehension for their safety.

A dispatch received shortly before midnight from Wilmington, N. C., states that no tidings of the Kearsarge and Nantucket had been received there.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA MORBUS.

Two Residents of Jersey City Who Ate Fruit Freely and Drank Beer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Two more strange deaths have occurred in this city. The physicians and health authorities have given burial permits stating the cause of death to be cholera morbus. Both cases occurred at 3 State Street. The first was that of William Morton, who died Tuesday and was buried Friday. He was employed in Washington Market and took home large quantities of fruit, principally muskmelons. Of these all the family, and also the family of Mrs. Josephine Smith, Mrs. Morton's sister, who lives on the floor below, ate freely. They also drank beer.

Mrs. Smith became ill Saturday. She was attended by Dr. Muttart, who had attended Morton. As she complained of pains similar to those Morton suffered, the physician notified the authorities and Mrs. Smith was removed to the City Hospital, where she died last night.

The health authorities fumigated and quarantined the house. The investigation satisfied the physicians that death was caused by cholera morbus, and at 10 o'clock this evening the quarantine was raised.

Two of Morton's children became ill this afternoon, but the cases yielded readily to treatment for cholera morbus, and this evening they were pronounced out of danger.

Martin Crowe, an employe of the City Hospital, was prostrated by a similar complaint, but it was found he had been eating freely of green apples. He was treated for cholera morbus, and this afternoon was convalescent.

WANT THE BANK TO RESUME.

Madison Square Stockholders Discuss the Outlook and Oppose the Officers.

The stockholders who had money invested in the Madison Square Bank are not willing to lose three-quarters of their investment, as the report of Superintendent of Banks Preston shows that they will if the institution's affairs are closed. They all want to have the bank resume business, and declare that it will resume, but they are divided as to the plan of resumption. Some want an assessment levied on the stockholders; others want outside capital to be brought in.

Among a considerable number of stockholders there is a bitter feeling against President Blaut and the old officers. This interest declares that the old officials must have no voice in the management if the bank is to resume. This interest is furthermore said to be dictatorial toward the adherents of the old management, its attitude being accompanied by the threat that if its demands are not recognized, certain phases of the old management will be thoroughly set forth to public view.

Plans of resumption were discussed at an informal meeting, held at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, yesterday. No decision was reached. Another meeting will be held this afternoon.

SMYRNA FIGS PROHIBITED.

No More of the Fruit to Come from the Cholera-Infected District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—United States Consul Emmet at Smyrna, in a communication to Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service some days ago, stated that in the event of an epidemic of cholera at that place, there would be great danger of the disease being introduced into the United States through the method of handling and packing figs for shipment. To-day he cabled Dr. Wyman as follows:

SMYRNA.—Whole province quarantined. One hundred and twenty-eight cases. Epidemic during last seven days. Ninety-five deaths. Shall I receive fig invoices? EMMET, United States Consul.

Dr. Wyman immediately sent the following cablegram:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Emmet, American Consul, Smyrna:

For present all figs from Smyrna prohibited.

WYMAN.

The doctor said he was authorized to prohibit the importation of figs from Smyrna under the Treasury Department regulation issued last February, which prescribed that any article of food, more especially fruits, invoiced for shipment in a cholera-infected country, and which would not yield to the disinfecting process, should be prohibited from importation into the United States.

Clear Field for Judge Fell.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Speaker C. C. Thompson formally withdrew from the contest for State Treasurer's nomination this forenoon. This assures the nomination of Judge Fell of Philadelphia for Supreme Justice and Col. S. M. Jackson of Armstrong for State Treasurer without opposition by to-morrow's Republican State Convention. Delegates are slowly gathering.

MR. CLEVELAND NOT A SICK MAN.

The Story That He Is, Laughed at by His Friends in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is possible that there may be a coincidence merely in the warning announcement, from a Republican source, of the illness of the President and the passage of the repeal bill. The republication in an extended form of a story a month or more old and as long ago discredited that Mr. Cleveland is troubled with a dangerous affliction that is undermining his constitution naturally provoked many inquiries to-day, and by persons who forgot that the President, instead of being the desperate invalid described, is about to return to this city in health greatly improved since he left the city soon after the meeting of Congress.

To the members of the President's Cabinet the publication of this alarming story is considered unjustifiable. The President, on going away, admitted that he was in need of rest, and his official family agreed with him that he ought to take it. Three of them who spoke of his return alluded to the story that appeared to-day and expressed astonishment that it should have been printed. It had been admitted by a physician who attended the President that he had been afflicted with troublesome teeth, and that he had rendered all the assistance to the President that lay in his power, but that was no sort of proof that he was suffering from anything more serious than a temporary affliction, which rest and plain treatment would remove.

A Federal officer who saw Mr. Cleveland a few days ago at Gray Gables said, upon his return to Washington, that the President was looking extremely well, being brown from exposure, cheerful, and happy, and if he had lost either his jawbone or his backbone, the loss of the one did not destroy his appetite nor the loss of the other prevent him from reaching some important conclusions calling for thought and action.

The announcement is made at the White House that the President will return this week. The house has been in condition to receive him at all times since he went away, so that there will be little to do except to send the carriage to the station for him when he reaches Washington. Private Secretary Thurber does not take at all seriously the report about the President's persistent illness.

As his alleged desperate illness has been known to only two or three persons up to this time, not including his Cabinet officers, it looks as though the discoverer of this old story will remain the undisputed proprietor of it for lack of official confirmation or denial.

The President will take up his residence again at Woodley, driving to the city in the morning and back again in the afternoon. One gentleman who dined with Mr. Cleveland a few hours before he departed for Gray Gables, June 20, said he showed absolutely no traces of a disease such as the report now current says he was suffering from.

"It struck me at the time," said this gentleman, "that Mr. Cleveland was in unusually good spirits. He laughed and chatted and showed great pleasure at the thought of soon seeing his Summer home. If he had been suffering with a disease of the jaw I am sure I should not have failed to discover some trace of it. Not once did he refer to any physical ailment. If Grover Cleveland was at that time contemplating a surgical operation such as is said to have been performed he is simply without an equal as a dissembler."

None of the members of the Cabinet now in the city who were asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES whether they could throw any light on the story cared to discuss it, dismissing the inquiry with the statement that the report was too silly for credence. One Cabinet officer who was at Woodley soon after Mr. Cleveland returned from his first trip to Gray Gables said that the President looked very well on that occasion and declared himself to be much refreshed. It was simply impossible, this gentleman contended, that the President should have lost a portion of his jaw bone and be able to conceal the loss. "I never saw him looking better," he said in conclusion.

"THE OTHER MAN" SUCCESSFUL.

Charles Frohman's Comedians Have Made a Big Hit in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Why called "The Other Man" when a literal rendering of the original title of the adapted play "Champignol in Spite of Himself," would have been better understood, and why called a "three-act military comedy" when it is really forty screaming farces rolled into one, are minor matters. The substantial fact developed by the first presentation of Mr. Charles Frohman's latest venture at the New National Theatre Monday night was that from first to last it kept a crowded house roaring with laughter. The fun of the piece starts off at high pressure and never flags. It is crowded with "situations," each good enough for the basis of a successful one-act farce. Sustained plot there is none. The piece is all action from first to last, and severely trying action, too; but the excellent company selected for its presentation carried it to success in spite of the most unfavorable weather that could well have tried the nerves and physical endurance of the actors.

There is little or no originality about the play. The drilling of the awkward squad forcibly suggested Falstaff's ragged recruits; half a dozen other incidents resembled those that have been worked over in other comedies; but, nevertheless, the rapid movement and the quick succession of ludicrous situations stifled sober criticism in wholesome and irresistible laughter.

"The Other Man" was a roaring success all through. But some of the audience doubtless regretted that the dramatist had not found a way of extricating the hero, whose mishaps had amused them so heartily, from the predicament in which the dénouement still leaves him.

The cast was as follows:

St. Fontaine	Joseph Holland
Champignol	Thomas Burns
Capt. Camerette	Herbert Standing
Camel	Harry Brown
Singleton	Charles S. Abbe
Arthur	William Lewers
Col. Poilette	T. C. Valentine
Lieut. Marbey	Joseph Adelman
Sergeant	R. G. Thomas
Corporal	Joseph Humphreys
Barber	Toney Eddinger
Moville	Guy Nichols
Georges	Thomas Fitz Clarke
Samson	Raymond Hamilton
Valence	Leo Dietrichstein
Joseph	Benjamin Butler Davenport
Jerome	Charles Dayton
Agnes	Henrietta Crosman
Louise	Margaret Robinson
Adrienne	Beverley Sitgreaves
Charlotte	Margaret Craven

Mr. Webb Corrects an Error.

Referring to an interview in the New-York *Recorder* with Alexander Russell Webb, relating to the reported conversion of Dr. Barkan of Brooklyn to the tenets of Islam, Dr. Barkan sends the following to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for publication:

THE MOSLEM WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
438 WEST TWENTIETH STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1893.

Dr. L. Barkan, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the *Recorder* which states that you are a member of the society in Brooklyn organized for the purpose of studying the Holy Koran.

In view of the fact that I have not seen you for several months, and that our conversations, when we did meet, were devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the Islamic laws and their relation to hygiene, without any reference to your direct interest in Islam, this is unjust and untrue.

The article in question makes it appear that I voluntarily gave out that you were almost, if not quite, a convert. To the reporter who interviewed me on the subject I gave the names of the members of the Brooklyn circle, and subsequently referred to you as a resident of Brooklyn who had manifested some interest in Islam. I did not tell him that you were a member of the circle, nor did I intimate that you had any knowledge of its existence or connection with it in any degree whatever.

Regretting sincerely that this untruthful statement has appeared in print (for it must have caused you annoyance) and assuring you that it was done without my authority, I am, yours faithfully,

MOHAMMED ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB.

Bridge Trains Again Blocked.

Because of a broken axle on a Brooklyn Bridge car yesterday morning thousands of persons were obliged to walk over from Brooklyn to New York.

The accident occurred at 8:40 A. M., and the strong wind that was blowing at the time made walking on the promenade anything but pleasant. Men held their hats in their hands to save them being blown off their heads, and the dishevelled looks of the female typewriters and women clerks showed that the wind was boisterous.

When the 8:40 A. M. train started out from the New-York end of the bridge the axle of Car 64 broke, and the train was soon stopped. Until 10 o'clock every train on the bridge was blocked. Most of the passengers climbed over the railings to the promenade and continued their journey on foot.

When the accident occurred mechanics were brought over from Brooklyn, and as quickly as possible the trains were put in motion again.

John O'Connor, Royal Commissioner.

John O'Connor, ex-Member of the British Parliament, in which he served for eight years as member from Tipperary, is at the Hoffman House. He is in this country as a Royal Commissioner, without compensation, for the British section of the World's Fair. He will go on to Chicago in a day or two.

John O'Connor, as an ardent supporter of Mr. Parnell, and as a very picturesque member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was best known as "Long John" O'Connor.

In a brief interview yesterday he eulogized Parnell and said:

"The wisdom of that great leader is shown by the fact that the policy which is being carried out now is on the lines which he laid down."

SILVER MEN ARE IN THE DUMPS

EXPECTED TO BE DEFEATED, BUT NOT SO OVERWHELMINGLY.

The Sensible Ones Have Made Up Their Minds that the Fight Is Over—The Enormous Majority for Repeal Leaves Them Without Hope—Effective Missionary Work in the Senate—Senator Gordon's Position—Senator Gorman Much Pleased at the Result in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The cyclonic storm that set in here at nightfall on Monday to prostrate the telegraph wires and interrupt the service to the newspapers abbreviated some of the accounts that were sent from this city, but it did not come along soon enough to materially spoil the tabular statement to THE NEW-YORK TIMES showing the votes by States and parties. Two small errors crept in, however. Colorado was given one Republican vote for repeal which belonged to Connecticut, and New-York had one more Democratic vote than it was entitled to, Mr. Graham not being present to vote.

The footings as the table should be amended would give the Democrats 139 for the bill and the Republicans 100. The official vote as given in the *Congressional Record* is 239 to 110. But the press report carried two names, Capehart of West Virginia and Boatner of Louisiana, the first in the affirmative and the second in the negative, added to the roll-call. The difference is immaterial, except to the persons directly interested.

The solid States for the repeal were extremely proud of their record. Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin stood in unbroken column, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia were marred by but small breaks.

There was the best of good temper among all those members who had not made speeches for silver and then been obliged to vote for repeal. Allen of Mississippi, who is apt to be funny, hailed Patterson of Tennessee: "See here, Patterson, I'm told you are voting now with Tom Reed. Seems to me you're following him around nowadays."

Patterson looked at him a moment. "Let's see, Allen, this bill for free coinage was beaten by a vote of 225, and Tom Reed's was one of the 225, as was mine. Free coinage got 123 votes, including that of the colored man from South Carolina and that of the gentleman from Tupelo."

The only disconsolate men in Washington last night were those who have allied themselves with the silver movement. They were prepared for defeat in the House, but not for such an overwhelming defeat. Had the majority for repeal not exceeded forty or fifty, they would undoubtedly have had a great deal to say about the absolute certainty of preventing the passage of the Wilson bill in the Senate. The fact that they are making no boasts is only one of the numerous signs that they are at last able to read the handwriting on the wall, which to the repeal leaders has been visible for more than a week.

The enormous majority for repeal shows them that the pressure on the part of the people has been steadily increasing, and that it will now be concentrated upon the Senate. One Senator who has been one of the strongest opponents of unconditional repeal, and who a week ago expressed the opinion that the Wilson bill or any other bill which did not make proper "concessions" to silver would never pass the upper house, said last night that he would not be surprised if the Senate voted for unconditional repeal in less than a fortnight. This Senator did not wish to be named in connection with this remark, but there can be no doubt of his sincerity. It is not so long ago that he was classed among those who desired to see the purchasing provision of the Sherman law wiped from the statutes. Doubtless if he had had as clear a conception of the popular wish a week ago as he has now, he would not have placed himself in antagonism to the Administration.

Senator German is known to be very much pleased over the result of the vote in the House. He was hardly prepared for such a large majority, and appreciates the influence it will exert in the Senate. There has been an amount of missionary work done in the Senate which the silver leaders appear to have been unconscious of. Men that they relied upon a few days ago have all at once reached the conclusion that their future political welfare is closely connected with their action in the present emergency. If a vote could be had in the Senate to-morrow, there is not a shadow of doubt that repeal would win by a handsome majority. As the matter now stands, there will be many speeches and plenty of time for "deliberation." In the end there will be repeal. The opposition will dwindle until it consists of the few men who have a purely selfish interest in opposing the Wilson or Voorhees bill.

These bills differ only in that the latter contains a declaration to the effect that it is the policy of the Government to maintain a safe system of bimetallism. Naturally the silver men prefer the Voorhees bill to the one passed by the House, and it may be the basis of the discussion in the Senate, but there is a well-grounded belief that the Wilson bill will finally be substituted for it.

RULES DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Crisp Takes the Floor and Has an Argument with Mr. Reed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The feature of the House proceedings to-day was the début of Mr. Crisp as a speaker on the floor. He was led to leave his chair by some caustic criticisms made by Mr. Reed upon the proposed code of rules, and his appearance in the arena of debate was warmly applauded. The discussion between the two leaders was very animated, but led to no conclusion. No action was taken upon the rules.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) twitted the Democrats upon their partial approval of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but, in a humorous vein, contended that they had not gone far enough. He then in a more serious manner argued in favor of the rights of the majority, which rights had been firmly maintained in the Fifty-first Congress. Now the House was in the habit of dodging measures instead of meeting them. He criticised the provision of the rules which, he claimed, vested the Committee on Rules with authority which should be vested in the Speaker. Why not adopt a system of rules which would give the majority control and take away from the filibusterer his opportunity to stop the consideration of a measure? It was better to have a Speaker exercise power in the full light of public opinion than to exercise it in the seclusion of the committee room.

Then for the first time this session the Speaker took the floor, having called Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) to the chair, and replied to the criticisms of the gentleman from Maine. He said there were provisions in this code which were taken substantially from the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. Neither himself nor any member of the Committee on Rules would refrain from reporting rules simply because they were part of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. Very much of those rules was to be commended; very much of those rules had been by the country absolutely condemned. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Maine (Reed) when he stood up before the country and spoke of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, failed to speak of the practices adopted before the rules were adopted which were so odious to the country. [Applause.] The first action in the Fifty-first Congress which was odious to the country was not an action under any rule; but it was the arbitrary, high-handed action on the part of the Speaker without authority of rules, without authority of any one. [Applause.] When the charges were made against the Fifty-first Congress let no one forget that the first charge was that without the authority of the House, without the authority of the Committee on Rules, the Speaker had exercised a power that had never been granted to him. [Applause.] He had assumed upon himself the power to count a quorum. The question had gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the gentleman from Maine (Reed) had never been justified.

He had heard the gentleman from Maine several times say that the Supreme Court had justified his course. The Supreme Court had not touched the question. The Supreme Court had said that the House had a right to make its rule for its own government and make its own provisions for the ascertainment of the presence of a quorum, but it had never said that the Speaker should make the rules. [Applause.] The gentleman had reference to the power lodged in the Committee on Rules. Let him (Crisp) call the gentleman's attention to the distinction that existed between the policy of the gentleman from Maine and the policy of the present Committee on Rules. The gentleman from Maine believed that power should be lodged in the Speaker absolutely to decide what was a dilatory motion. Under the system proposed by the Committee on Rules it was left to the House to decide whether the motion was dilatory or not. The system adopted by the Fifty-second Congress and now readopted by the Committee on Rules was to maintain, not the individual judgment of the chair, but the judgment of the majority of the House.

The Speaker was not granted the authority to control legislation, the Committee on Rules was not granted such authority, the authority vested in the majority of the House. Under the rules proposed dilatory motions would be avoided, for the House had the power to reach that result by a report from the Committee on Rules. The power lodged in that committee was simply to report a proposition. The committee could not adopt cloture. It could not fix the order of business without the consent of the House. In the Fifty-second Congress there had been opposition to the operation of the rules that had prevailed in the Fifty-first Congress. Instead of following the old method, when filibustering could not have been stayed, instead of following the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, the Fifty-second Congress had taken a middle course. To him it was a source of pleasure and delight that the people had indorsed that course and had returned a large Democratic majority to the House. The people had decided that they did not believe that any man who was sent here as their representative should become their master. [Applause.] No man could dictate to them. [Applause.] Whenever, of recent years, Republicans had come into power in this House their lease of power had been one term. Mr. Keifer had been Speaker one term and then he and his party had been repudiated. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) had been Speaker for one term and then he and his party had been repudiated. [Applause.]

He (Mr. Crisp) preferred the approval of the people that he represented to the approval of a man who believed that he had the right to exercise all power, and claimed, forsooth, that in doing so he had permitted the majority to rule. [Applause.] The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) had started by arrogant assertive that the Fifty-first Congress should be regarded as an example that should be followed by all Congresses. Against that proposition he (Mr. Crisp) desired to enter his protest. He felt, as the people of the country felt, that the Fifty-first Congress was a usurpation that ought to be repudiated, and, with the people, he repudiated it here and now. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, in reply, said that it was unusual for the presiding officer of this body to leave his exalted position and to partake in the discussion on the floor. It was even a question whether he ought to do it at all. But of this action he made no question. The gentleman from Georgia (Crisp) alone was the judge of his action. If the gentleman did not believe that the other members of the Committee on Rules were adequate for the discussion it was for him to decide when his powerful aid should be thrown into the balance. He (Reed) regretted that the speaker had taken the floor, not only on general principles, but because he had introduced into the debate a certain amount of partisanship, thereby showing that though the rest of the House had survived the measures of the Fifty-first Congress, the present Speaker had not.

To what had been said about him personally he would not reply, for he would not allow this debate to degenerate into a personal question. [Republican applause.] This was a public question, and as such he would address it. He believed that the policy of the Fifty-first Congress had received the approval of the Supreme Court. If he had that support he could do without the support of any individual who headed the opposition. He regretted that the Democrats had merely adopted one-half of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but they were on the road to adopting them all. He was reasonable in asking the Democratic Party to catch up with the Republican Party within the next four years. [Applause.]

The debate was continued by Messrs. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Boatner, (Dem., La.,) Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) who contended that the membership of the Committee on Rules should be increased, Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) who agreed with Hooker on this point, Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) and Bryan, (Dem., Neb.) Then the subject was dropped and Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of seigniorage silver in the Treasury. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sayres, (Dem., Texas,) the Committee on Appropriations was granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Aitkin (Rep., Mich.,) offered a resolution providing for a special committee of five members to investigate the "Ford's Theatre disaster," and to determine what action should be taken for the relief of the families of the victims. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House adjourned at 5:15.

ON THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Representatives Who Voted for the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Following are the names of the 239 Congressmen who voted for the Wilson bill yesterday:

Adams, (Rep.,) Ky.,
Alderson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Aldrich, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Apsley, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Avery, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Babcock, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Baker, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Baldwin, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Barnes, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Bartholdt, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Bartlett, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Barwig, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Belden, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Beltzhoover, (Dem.,) Pa.,
Berry, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Bingham, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Blair, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Boutelle, (Rep.,) Me.,
Brattan, (Dem.,) Md.,
Brawley, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Breckinridge,(Dem.,)Ark.
Breckinridge,(Dem.,)Ky.,
Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brickner, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brosius, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Brown, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bunn, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Burrows, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Bynum, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cabaniss, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Cadmus, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Caldwell, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Campbell, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Caruth, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Catchings, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Causey, (Dem.,) Del.,
Chickering, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Childs, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Clancy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Clarke, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cobb, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Cockran, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cogswell, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Compton, (Dem.,) Md.,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Coombs, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cornish, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Cousins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Covert, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas,
Cummings, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Curtis, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Dalzell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Daniels, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Davey, (Dem.,) La.,
De Forest, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Dingley, (Rep.,) Me.,
Dolliver, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Donovan, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Draper, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Dunn, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Dunphy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Durborow, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Edmunds, (Dem.,) Va.,
English, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Erdman, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Everett, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Fellows, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fielder, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Fitch, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fletcher, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Forman, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Funk, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Gardner, (Rep.,) N. J.,
Gear, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Geary, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Geissenhainer, (D.,) N. J.,
Gillet, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Gillett, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Goldzier, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Gorman, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Gresham, (Dem.,) Texas,
Grosvenor, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Grout, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Haines, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Hammond, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hare, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Harmer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Harter, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Haugen, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Hayes, (Dem.,) Iowa,
Heiner, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hendrix, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hicks, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Hines, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Hitt, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hooker, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Houk, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Houk, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Hulick, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Hull, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hunter, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Johnson, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Johnson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Johnson, (Rep.,) N. D.,
Joy, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Kiefer, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Kribbs, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Lacey, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Lapham, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Lawson, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Layton, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Lester, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lefebre, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Lilly, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Linton, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Lisle, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Lockwood, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Loudenslager, (Rep.,) N.J.,
Lynch, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Magner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Mahon, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Marshall, (Dem.,) Va.,
Martin, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Marvin, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
McAleer, (Dem.,) Penn.,
McCall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
McCleary, (Rep.,) Minn.,
McCreary, (Dem.,) Ky.,
McDannold, (Dem.,) Ill.,
McDowell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
McEttrick, (Dem.,) Mass.,
McGann, (Dem.,) Ill.,
McKaig, (Dem.,) Md.,
McMillin, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
McNagny, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Mercer, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Meredith, (Dem.,) Va.,
Meyer, (Dem.,) La.,
Milliken, (Rep.,) Me.,
Montgomery, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Moon, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Morse, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Mutchler, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Northway, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Oates, (Dem.,) Ala.,
O'Ferrall, (Dem.,) Va.,
O'Neil, (Dem.,) Mass.,
O'Neill, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Outhwaite, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Paige, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Paschall, (Dem.,) Texas,
Patterson, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Payne, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Paynter, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Pearson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) Texas,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Perkins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Phillips, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Pigott, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Powers, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Price, (Dem.,) La.,
Randall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Ray, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Rayner, (Dem.,) Md.,
Reed, (Rep.,) Me.,
Reilly, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Reyburn, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Richards, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Richardson, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Ritchie, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Robinson, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Rusk, (Dem.,) Md.,
Russell, (Rep.,) Conn.,
Russell, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Ryan, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Schermerhorn, (Dem,) N Y
Scranton, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Settle, (Rep.,) N. C.,
Shaw, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Sherman, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Sickles, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Sipe, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Somers, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Sperry, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Springer, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Stephenson, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Stevens, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Stone, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Stone, C. W., (Rep.,) Penn.,
Stone, W. A., (Rep.,) Penn.,
Storer, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Strong, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Swanson, (Dem.,) Va.,
Talbott, (Dem.,) Md.,
Tawney, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Thomas, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Tracey, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Tucker, (Dem.,) Va.,
Turner, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Turpin, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Tyler, (Dem.,) Va.,
Updegraff, (Rep.,) Iowa,
VanVoorhis, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
VanVoorhis, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wadsworth, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Walker, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wanger, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Warner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Washington, (Dem.,) Tenn
Waugh, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Weadock, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Wever, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Wells, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Wheeler, (Rep.,) Ill.,
White, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Whiting, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wilson, (Dem.,) West Va.,
Wise, (Dem.,) Va.,
Wolverton, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Woomer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Penn.
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The Hill Party in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Hill party in the Senate up to date must remind the public a good deal of Falstaff's recruits. The party is scarce a fortnight old as yet, but it may grow. The muster took place to-day when there was a motion to refer to the Finance Committee a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart, who wants the Secretary of the Treasury to tell him whether there is not danger that the Government may not run short of funds.

As this question seemed likely to bother the Administration, and as Hill seems to consider that one of the purposes for which he was sent here, he "joined the gang." See of whom it was made up: There were Irby and Peffer, Populists—although Irby calls himself a Democrat; Allen, who is a confusionist from Nebraska; Dubois, Hansbrough, Jones, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, and Wolcott, Republicans, and Call and White of California, Democrats, but all silver men if they followed their inclinations.

The silver group in the Senate is a little stronger than that, and the Hill group would be smaller if it was imagined that anybody would suspect these men of parading with Hill for his especial benefit.

BERLIN VICTIMS DOING WELL

NO MORE HAVE DIED AND THE INJURED ARE IMPROVING.

Long Island Railroad Officials Issue a Statement Relieving the Company from Blame—Ex-Mayor Gleason Says the Company Will Fix the Responsibility Upon the Passengers—District Attorney Collecting Evidence for the Inquest To-night—Proof of Recklessness.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 29.—It was expected that General Superintendent Blood would furnish information to-day as to the result of the investigation held by the Long Island Railroad Company to fix the responsibility for the terrible disaster at Berlin Saturday night.

The only information, however, that could be obtained from any of the officials of the company was the following statement, exonerating the company, given out for publication by General Manager Reynolds:

"The disaster at Laurel Hill was most unfortunate, but was one that no amount of foresight on the part of the company could have prevented. The harsh criticisms that some of the newspapers see fit to indulge in are uncalled for and unjustifiable.

"This was a double-track road, protected by a block system. The engine, cars, and equipment were first-class in every respect. The employes were intelligent men, properly vouched for, and apparently entirely competent.

"There is no foundation whatever for the charges of mismanagement made against the corporation. The accident did happen, and its unfortunate character is but too apparent, but similar accidents have happened on all railroads, and will happen, in spite of every human precaution.

"Out of the millions carried annually the percentage of accidents to passengers on the Long Island Railroad is less than on any other road. We have no desire to treat the press discourteously and never object to fair criticism, but there is no warrant in this case for misrepresentation and violent abuse of the company."

This document was evidently the joint production of General Manager Reynolds and General Superintendent Blood, who feel that, in view of the criticisms of the management of the road, something should be done to relieve the strong pressure of public opinion against the company.

None of the officials of the road could be induced to talk on the subject of the catastrophe, and to all inquirers for the General Manager and the General Superintendent it was stated that they were absent and could not be seen. It was said that the investigation begun by the company yesterday would be continued to-morrow, but little hope is entertained that the responsibility will be fixed upon any of the employes of the road.

Ex-Mayor Gleason said this afternoon to a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The Long Island Railroad Company will probably wind up the investigation by fixing the responsibility for the shocking disaster at Berlin upon the passengers. Sixteen persons have been killed and twice that number have been seriously injured. It is clear that somebody must be responsible. There is not much to be expected from any investigation the railroad company may make as to the cause of this frightful loss of life. There is just as little chance that the public officials will enter into an impartial inquiry, as they are all in the grip of this corporation.

"No arrests have been made and there is nothing to prevent the guilty parties quitting the country. Coroner Brandon has authority to arrest the engineer of the Rockaway Beach train and the switchman on the evidence before him in Skelton's Morgue. And yet nothing has been done."

The Railroad Commissioners will make a thorough investigation, however, at an early date. Commissioner Rickard is expected to be present at the Coroner's inquest, which will be held in the Town Hall at Newtown to-morrow evening.

One of the most important witnesses will be William Smith of Brooklyn, who was visiting his brother-in-law, whose house is within seventy-five feet of the scene of the accident. He saw the collision, and his testimony before the Coroner's jury will be identical with his statement published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. He is positive that Switchman Knott is not to blame for the disaster.

Whatever may be the result of the investigation before the Coroner's jury, it is believed that a thorough examination into the management of the road by the Railroad Commissioners will show that the present system is so defective as to render it almost impossible for the company's employes, no matter how efficient or vigilant, to prevent accidents.

District Attorney John Fleming said to-day that he was making an investigation into the cause of the accident by collecting such information as he could obtain from witnesses of the collision, so as to enable him to determine whether the examination to be conducted by Coroner Brandon will be sufficiently complete.

All the bodies, with the exception of that of Max Stein, were removed from Skelton's Morgue at Newtown to-day. Stein's funeral will take place from the morgue to-morrow.

The victims of the disaster who are under treatment at St. John's Hospital in this city are progressing favorably. The condition of James P. Thompson, William Lynch, Hugh Rechnitz, Theodore Graeven, Eugene Weiss, and Miss Graeven, while not regarded as critical, was such that Dr. Bumster issued an order this morning that no visitor should be permitted to see them. It was stated at the hospital at a late hour to-night that all the patients were improving and that no immediate danger to any of them was apprehended.

The number of lives lost up to date by the collision of Saturday night is sixteen. This number may be increased within the next few days.

The damages paid by the Long Island Railroad Company on account of the Parkville tunnel collision of June 20, in which seven persons were killed, was over $50,000. It is estimated that the damages the company will be compelled to pay for the slaughter at Berlin will not fall far short of $200,000.

The company was insured against damages for accidents in the American Casualty and Security Company of Baltimore. The policy expired Aug. 4, and was not renewed. In consideration of the sum of $75,000 a year the company guaranteed the Long Island Railroad against damages from accidents to the limit of $50,000.

Warned by the information received of the reckless management of the road, after the Parkville collision, the Casualty company demanded a higher premium to renew the insurance. The Long Island Railroad Company refused to pay the increase, and will now have to bear the entire loss of the Berlin catastrophe.

Two men of this city, who have given their names and addresses to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, make statements to the effect that, while waiting on the platform of the Long Island Railroad station at Manhattan Beach, Saturday night, for the purpose of taking the train to Long Island City, which immediately preceded the wrecked train, they heard a conversation between the train dispatcher and engineer of the locomotive, who was to take the train to Long Island City.

The coupling apparatus of the regular engine had become disarranged, and another engine from another branch of the road was ordered to take its place. This caused a delay, and the train was fifteen minutes late starting.

The engineer of the substituted engine protested to the train dispatcher that he had never been over the road to Long Island City, and did not feel safe, being late at starting, in taking a train over that part of the road in the night. The train dispatcher replied roughly that he would have to do it anyhow. The engineer declared that he did not know where the crossings were situated nor where the whistling signals were to be sounded.

There was no help for it, however, and the train was sent out containing hundreds of passengers who were to be rushed through the night by an engineer who did not know the way.

The statement indicates the reckless manner in which the officials of the road ran one train on the night of that fearful occasion.

The funeral of John Conrad Diekoff and his wife took place yesterday morning from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street. The services were conducted by Father Van Rensellaer of the Order of Jesuits. A large number of friends and relatives attended. The interment took place in Calvary Cemetery.

Claus Timmerman's Trial Delayed.

Claus Timmerman, the Anarchist who was arrested for making incendiary speeches, was before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. At the request of his counsel, Abraham H. Sarasohn, his trial was adjourned until Friday.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

2 A. M.—161 Orchard Street; Simon Schaefer; damage trifling; cause unknown.
3:30 A. M.—258 Madison Street; damage, $25; insured.
4:06 A. M.—14 Charles Street; James Kennedy; damage nominal; cause, curtain taking fire from gas jet.
8:15 A. M.—33 Clarkson Street; M. Hawkins; damage, $500; cause and insurance unknown.
9:45 A. M.—208 East Broadway; Leah Jaffi; damage small; caused by candle setting fire to clothes.
2:15 P. M.—64 Jackson Street; damage, $25; cause and insurance unknown.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PUTNAM, Ill., Aug. 29.—The residence of Asa Barnhart and the store, meat market, and residence of W. H. Shields were destroyed by fire last night.

DEATH OF MARIE PRESCOTT.

The Actress Succumbs to a Surgical Operation—Her Stage Career.

Marie Prescott McLean, the actress, wife of Robert D. McLean, died at 10 o'clock Monday night from the effects of an operation performed in the private hospital of Drs. R. H. and W. G. Wylie, at 215 West Forty-third Street.

She had been suffering for some time from a tumor, and it was decided by her medical advisers that recourse to an operation would be the only chance of prolonging her life. She came to this city several days ago with Mr. McLean, and at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon the operation was performed. The nervous shock was too great, however, and at 10 P. M. she passed away. The body was sent to Shepherdtown, West Va., Mr. McLean's home, last night.

Miss Prescott was forty years old last July. The funeral will be held to-day.

Marie Prescott was well known to theatregoers as a delineator of leading female parts on the legitimate stage. She made her début on the afternoon of Feb. 21, 1877, in the Cincinnati Grand Opera House as Lady Macbeth. The following afternoon she played Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal." At another matinée in the same house she played the part of Nancy Sikes in "Oliver Twist." She had not then decided to become a professional actress, but her remarkable success in the three rôles induced her to accept an engagement to play leading parts with Robert McWade, then playing in Chicago. The engagement was a successful one. Later she played a juvenile part in the "Heroine in Rags" at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia. Then she returned to Cincinnati and gave a series of readings, which were warmly received.

In September, 1877, Miss Prescott joined the forces of Col. William E. Sinn, who was then managing a stock company in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. Her parts here were mostly small ones, but she made some decided hits during the season. This engagement was the means of securing her another the following season with Maggie Mitchell, with whom she played character parts in the Standard Theatre, this city. She also played with John McCullough, doing leading parts when that tragedian was thrilling his audiences at the Grand Opera House.

During the period from 1878 to 1886 she played in a variety of rôles, and in a number of theatres, doing nearly everything in the line of legitimate work, and supporting Salvini when he made his American tour.

The most important step in Miss Prescott's histrionic career was when she joined Robert D. McLean. The latter was an amateur, but one of such unusual promise that he decided to go on the professional stage. In 1886 Miss Prescott blazed forth as a star. R. D. McLean was her support, and together they made a tour of the country, successfully presenting Shakespearean plays. Four years later Mr. McLean and Miss Prescott were married. For the last three years they traveled much and met with success.

Of late, however, Miss Prescott's health had been so bad that she decided to abandon the stage. Mr. McLean is wealthy, having made a great deal of money in the real estate business before he went on the stage, and he, also, was about to retire. Miss Prescott was a native of Paris, Ky. She had been married twice before wedding Mr. McLean.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Battin.

Joseph Battin, eighty-six years old, a noted civil and mechanical engineer and inventor, died yesterday in this city. He was a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., and was known throughout the country in connection with various enterprises.

Mr. Battin was born near Philadelphia. He early developed engineering and inventive ability. His first important work was the construction of the Albany Gas Works. He also built gas and water works in Charleston, S. C.; Scranton, Penn., and Elizabeth, N. J.; water works in Rochester and Buffalo, and gas works in Washington, D. C.; Syracuse, and Paterson, N. J.

He was the first man to demonstrate the practicability of carrying water from Lake Erie, through a tunnel, to supply Buffalo. His system is now used in Chicago. He invented the coal breaker and had a twenty years' lawsuit with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company over the patent. The litigation cost him nearly $100,000. He finally compromised and accepted $50,000 from the company.

Mr. Battin gave to Elizabeth a high school building which cost $240,000.

He was nearly all his life a Baptist, but became a convert to the faith cure doctrine some years ago. He gave the Christian Alliance the Faith Cure Home on Fifty-ninth Street, New-York. It is valued at $100,000. He also gave the society land in Elizabeth valued at $20,000, on which to build a faith cure temple.

Mr. Battin is estimated to have been worth $500,000. Some time ago his children became alarmed lest the faith curists should get all his money, and the courts appointed two of his sons guardians of his property.

He leaves four sons and two daughters.

Alfred C. Fenn.

Alfred C. Fenn, for many years a prominent and respected member of the New-York Press Club, died yesterday at his home, 61 West Ninth Street, Monday, from consumption.

Mr. Fenn had long been ailing, and two months ago he went to London, where he was born, for his health. Finding death near, however, he left the hospital where he was lying and returned on the Arizona to spend his last days, as he said, in the city where all his friends were and where the best part of his life had been spent.

For sixteen or seventeen years Mr. Fenn wrote up the records and occurences in the County Clerk's office in the interest of *Bradstreet's*, and for the past three years has held a clerkship in the same office.

Mr. Fenn, who was a widower and a man of about forty-five years of age, was always to the fore in the affairs of the Press Club. He filled several terms on the Board of Trustees and acted as its Secretary for two years. He also leased the club café at one time.

He was a member of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, and was undefatigable in its service. His circle of acquaintances in this city was very large.

Funeral services will be held at the Masonic Temple on Thursday at 8 P. M.

Julius Newwitter.

Julius Newwitter, a well-known merchant of Albany, N. Y., who had been a resident of this city for many years, died yesterday morning of heart failure, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-four years.

He was born in Germany, and at an early age came to this country and engaged in business enterprises. He was well known throughout Hebrew circles as an upright and charitable citizen.

He leaves a wife and grown-up family of children, among them being Nathan J. Newwitter, ex-Consul to Japan; Morris J. Newwitter, of the firm of Newwitter & Rosenheim; G. J. Newwitter, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, and Joseph Newwitter, a well-known business man of the firm of Switzer, Newwitter & Co. of Vicksburg and New-Orleans.

Alonzo B. Voorhees.

Ex-Judge Alonzo B. Voorhees died in Albany yesterday of general debility. He was born in Cherry Valley seventy-two years ago, and was educated at the Cherry Valley Academy and Hartwick Seminary, graduating in the class with ex-Postmaster General Randall. Mr. Voorhees taught school for several years and then studied law at Lawyersville, and was admitted to practice in 1848. He moved to Albany a short time afterward. In 1867 he was appointed Registrar in Bankruptcy by United States District Judge Hall, which position he held up to the time of his death. At one time he was in law partnership with Ira Shafer, which terminated in 1867. Mr. Voorhees was always a Republican in politics.

Obituary Notes.

LUDWIG BAECKE of this city, after an illness of several weeks, died of heart trouble at his Summer residence, Highlands of Navesink, Saturday. He was a member of the firm of Charles Graef & Co., wine merchants, 32 Beaver Street, and a prominent figure in the wine trade, with which he was connected for many years. He was a man of a fine presence and genial character, and had a host of friends throughout the country. He had not been in good health for a year or more, and last year went to Europe for treatment. He leaves a widow and three children.

DR. FRANCISCO ARANGO, a prominent physician of Havana, died yesterday of glanders.

Sturtevant House Mortgages Valid.

James C. Matthews, the former proprietor of the Sturtevant House, on Oct. 14, 1891, executed two chattel mortgages on the hotel property to his father-in-law, Albert P. Sturtevant, to secure about $70,000. He also signed a trust agreement by which Marvelle W. Cooper and William Waddell were to conduct the hotel business for him during his absence, caused by ill health.

Since that time there has been a great deal of litigation between the parties interested over the property, among other suits being those of William Ottman & Co., judgment creditors, of Matthews for $7,977, and other creditors, asking that certain chattel mortgages and the trust agreement be declared void as against them.

Justice Patterson, before whom the suits were tried, handed down a decision yesterday dismissing the complaint and declaring the two chattel mortgages and the trust agreement to be valid.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Miss Bateman and the Professional Woman's League.
Plans of New-York Republicans.
New-York's banks indorsed.
Destructive fires at Rockaway Beach.
Banks which have resumed.
Uncle Sam's cash counted.
Failure of Leon Cottentin.
Salaries raised in Kings County.
Connecticut Grand Army men.
Birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Court calendars and referees.
State of Trade.

Page 10.

Receiver talked of for the Commercial Bank.
Gov. Werts compromised.
Army and Navy news.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock, Foreign and Chicago Produce Markets.
Post Office notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W.
Either style if you wear a low collar.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON—ROSS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1893, at St. Mark's Church, Great Bend, Kan., by the Rev. William Richmond, L. HOFFMAN LIVINGSTON of Galatia, Kan., to Miss FLORENCE ROSS of Ontario, Canada.

DIED.

Ackerman, Warren.
Barclay, Annie J.
Bliss, William Metcalf.
Buck, Elisha A.
Graeven, Margaret.
Harvey, Hayward A.
Jones, Hon. Thomas D.
Newwitter, Julius.
O'Donoghue, Dennis.
Phelan, Joseph M.
Post, Mary Esther.
Baecke, Ludwig.
Thompson, Martha J.

ACKERMAN.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, WARREN ACKERMAN.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 30, 1893, at 10:15 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Plainfield station on 10:03 A. M. or on arrival of the Central R. R. of N. J. train leaving foot of Liberty St., New-York, at 9 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BARCLAY.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at Newburg, N. Y., ANNIE J., daughter of Christine E. and the late David H. Barclay.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, Christine E. Barclay, at Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

BLISS.—On Tuesday, 29th of August, at his residence at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., WILLIAM METCALF BLISS, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, Friday, Sept. 1, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M. Returning train, 12:39 P. M.

BUCK.—Funeral services for ELISHA A. BUCK to be held to-day, Wednesday, at 30 West 51st St., at 11 o'clock. Friends invited. Burial private. Please omit flowers.

GRAEVEN.—On Aug. 26, MARGARET, wife of Theodore Graeven.

Funeral service Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1 o'clock, at Faith Presbyterian Church, West 46th St., between 9th and 10th Avs.

HARVEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 28, 1893, HAYWARD AUGUSTUS HARVEY.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 455 Main St., Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 31, on arrival of 1:30 P. M. train (D., L. and W. R. R.) from New-York.

JONES.—On Monday, Aug. 28, at Greenfield, Mass., Hon. THOMAS DUDLEY JONES, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age.

Interment at Greenwood Thursday, Aug. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

☞ Ellsworth (Me.) papers please copy.

NEWWITTER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, at his late residence, No. 234 East 56th St., of heart failure, JULIUS NEWWITTER, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'DONOGHUE.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., at his late residence, 175 West 81st St., DENNIS, beloved husband of Kate E. Brennan.

Solemn requiem mass will be offered up at St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

PHELAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, JOSEPH M. PHELAN, age 36.

Funeral services at Church of St. Cecilia, 106th St., near Lexington Av., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock.

POST.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, 1893, MARY ESTHER, widow of Augustus T. Post, and daughter of the late Rev. Daniel A. Austin.

Services from her residence, 49 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 4 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAECKE.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, at his Summer residence, Highlands of Navesink, LUDWIG BAECKE, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at the German Lutheran Church, corner Beach St. and St. Paul's Av., Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be waiting at St. George landing to meet the Staten Island boat leaving Whitehall St., New-York, at 1:30 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Aug. 29, MARTHA J., daughter of Charles A. and Alice Elizabeth Thompson.

Funeral Thursday, 2 o'clock P. M., from her parents' residence, Morris Park, L. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

WOMEN who feel weak and discouraged should use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. All receive both mental and bodily vigor by using them. Temper rendered miserable by disordered liver? Use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Improve your disposition and temper by use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TWELVE PAGES. Among other features, it contains—

OVER TWO TO ONE FOR REPEAL—Large vote in the House of Representatives passing the repealer of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

BATTLING FOR SOUND MONEY—Speeches on the financial question in Congress.

SWEPT BY WIND AND RAIN—The terrible storm which spread havoc about New-York and caused the loss of many lives.

MANY KILLED IN A SMASH-UP—Sixteen persons killed by a collision of excursion trains.

TWO PEOPLES ARE FURIOUS—The Duke of Edinburgh's assumption of the ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

FOR BOIES AND HONEST MONEY—The earnest and harmonious convention of the Iowa Democrats.

DEMOCRATS FIX ON SARATOGA—The New-York State Convention to be held on Oct. 5.

IN A DEATH-DEALING WIND—Severe ravages of a storm in Savannah and throughout the South and East.

TAKING GOLD FROM ENGLAND—A description of the care with which the Bank of England protects its treasure.

GREAT PANIC IN PATAUKUNK—A Sunday school sociable broken up by a cyclone.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW LIBRARY—Progress on the building which is to contain the Nation's literary collection. (Illustrated.)

COST OF THE CHICAGO TRIP—Some figures which may help short purses.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Fall Planting of Fruit Trees, by Henry Stewart; Pasturing Animals; Farm Experiences and Answers to Correspondents, besides other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a superior order, information about authors and authors' work, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near 32d St.

Price, THREE CENTS per copy. Per Year, 75 cents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

APPRECIATIVE FOREIGNERS PICKING UP STOCKS.

Local Operators Somewhat Tardy in Following Their Example, but Join in the Movement Later in the Day—Dullness and Irregularity Followed by Pronounced Strength—Exaggerated Rumors of Losses by the Storm—The Dividend on Chicago Gas.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

Not a single stock dealt in to-day showed a net decline of three-quarters of a point, while on the other hand forty or more scored advances ranging from ¾ to 5¼ points. It must not be understood from this, however, that the market responded promptly to the improvement in the situation resulting from the overwhelming majority in the House for sound money which was recorded yesterday. London recognized more fully than this country that the future is brighter and was a free buyer at the opening, but local operators did not join in the movement. Most of the purchasing for an hour after the first fifteen minutes was by shorts, and when they got through the market became very dull.

The storm of last night had prostrated the telegraph service, and perhaps to this fact may be attributed a part of the lack of buying orders. Furthermore, the news was not at all favorable. Doubt existed as to the extent of the damage at Savannah, and this led to selling of Louisville and Nashville. Railway earnings were disappointing, and Boston and Chicago sold Burlington and the other Grangers. General Electric was also sold down by Boston. There was considerable talk about the health of President Cleveland, but it is doubtful if the unsubstantiated rumors induced much if any selling.

The turn came in the early afternoon on the receipt of news from Savannah that the damage was not so great as had been reported. Western Union and Louisville and Nashville recovered sharply, and at the same time St. Paul started upward. The industrials, under the lead of Sugar, also became active and made rapid advances. The general list followed, and the strength, which became universal, was maintained until the close.

The scrip dividend on Chicago Gas caused some irregularity in that stock because of reported trouble about its payment through the Fidelity Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Later in the day, on assurances that the scrip would be distributed, the price rallied, and closed ¼ higher than yesterday.

One of the best features of the day was the improvement, both in point of activity and strength, in the railway mortgage market. In the past practically every protracted advance in the stock market has been preceded by a similar movement in bonds, and that now in progress is regarded as a harbinger of better times all round. Reading and Northern Pacific issues were the most active to-day, and all scored material gains.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Closing.—Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna	150	150	150	150	150	160	15
Alton & Terre Haute	20	20	20	20	18	20	100
American Cotton Oil	30	32¾	30	32¾	32¾	33	2,795
American Cotton Oil pf	62	62	61½	62	63	64	520
American Express	104	107	104	107	103	108	77
*American Sugar Refining	80¼	82⅞	79¼	82⅞	82¾	83	29,611
*American Sugar Refining pf	80	80	80	80	82	84	200
American Telegraph & Cable Co	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75½	77	140
*American Tobacco	62	65¼	62	65¼	65	75	616
American Tobacco pf	82	82	82	82	..	..	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	16½	17	16¼	17	17	17⅛	5,577
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	2	2	1¾	2¼	200
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68	67	68	69	73	314
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	4	4	4	4	..	..	1
Canada Southern	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	45⅞	46¼	1,095
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	16⅛	16¼	520
Chicago Gas	52¼	53⅛	51½	52⅜	52¼	52½	13,713
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	54½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	86½	88	86½	88	88	90	300
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	98	97	97⅞	97¾	98	2,068
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	132	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅝	79½	77¾	79⅛	79⅛	79½	7,335
C., C., C. & St. Louis	35	35½	35	35½	35	36	991
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅜	56⅞	55	56¾	56¾	56⅞	38,220
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	112	112½	50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60	60⅞	59⅜	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	6,580
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾	350
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	6¼	6	6¼	6	7	400
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	16¼	16¼	16	16	15¾	16	300
Consolidated Gas Company	121	123	121	123	122½	123½	1,017
Delaware & Hudson	114	114	113½	113½	113½	114¼	353
Delaware, Lack. & Western	135	137	135	136½	136¾	137	5,810
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	28½	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21⅜	21¾	20⅞	21¼	21	21¼	2,285
Edison Electric Illuminating	82	82	82	82	82½	85	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	93	93	93	93	89	93	25
General Electric	40	41½	38¾	40⅝	40½	40⅝	11,962
Great Northern pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	102	105	175
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	6	6	6	6	6¼	7	100
Harlem	210	210	210	210	..	..	25
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	91	93	50
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	11	300
Lake Erie & Western	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14½	14⅞	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	63	64	160
Lake Shore	117	119	117	118½	118	118½	1,700
Long Island	93	93	93	93	93	98	20
Louisville & Nashville	53½	54	52	54	53⅞	54	10,340
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	11½	12	11½	12	11	12	400
Manhattan Consolidated	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	115	262
Michigan Central	84	84	84	84	85	90	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9¾	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	23	24	23	24	24	25	350
Missouri Pacific	22½	23	22	22½	22½	22½	2,365
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	11½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅞	17	215
Mobile & Ohio	12	12	12	12	11¾	13	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	20½	22⅝	20½	22¾	22⅜	22½	3,735
National Cordage pf., 2d as. paid	46	46	46	46	45	48	150
*National Lead Company	26½	28½	26½	28	28⅜	29	1,982
*National Lead Company pf	64	66	64	66	65	67	417
New-Jersey Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	99	110
New-York Central	99⅝	100½	99⅝	100¼	100⅜	100½	926
New-York & New-England	22¼	22½	21⅝	22¼	22	22¼	2,940
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	13⅝	15	13½	15	15	15¼	2,780
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	11½	12	1,100
New-York, Sus. & Western pf., new	39	41	39	41	40¾	41¼	1,310
North American	4¾	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅝	4¾	1,025
Northern Pacific	5⅞	6½	5½	6¼	6¼	6½	2,765
Northern Pacific pf	22¾	23¼	22½	22½	22⅞	23	2,820
Ontario & Western	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½	1,815
Oregon Improvement	10	10	9	9	9¾	13	300
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9	9	9	9	8	9	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7⅛	7¾	7	7¾	7¼	8	555
Philadelphia & Reading	16	17	15¾	17	16⅞	17⅛	8,720
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12¾	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	148	150	148	150	150	152	419
Rich. & West Point, 1st as. paid	¼	¼	¼	¼	⅛	¼	900
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1½	2	1⅜	2	1⅛	2	2,563
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	101	101	101	101	100	103	11
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	8	8	8	8⅛	8⅞	100
St. Paul & Omaha	29⅝	30	28¾	29⅞	29⅞	30	3,914
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	101	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102	102	102	102	102	105	10
Southern Pacific	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	20¼	21	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13	13½	12¾	13½	13¼	13½	950
Texas Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	6	230
Toledo & Ohio Central	22½	23	22½	23	..	28	200
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	8	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	8¾	300
Union Pacific	20	21¼	20	21¼	21⅛	21¼	2,435
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6	6	6	6	6	6½	200
United States Express	50	50	50	50	45	55	25
United States Rubber	25	25	25	25	25	26	100
United States Rubber pf	65	65	65	65	60	70	5
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	197
Wabash pf	14½	15⅛	14½	15⅛	15¼	15½	1,330
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛	80⅛	78½	79⅞	79¾	79⅞	21,020
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	10½	12¾	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	36	41½	100
Total sales							217,146

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	108	108	107¾	108	$11,000
*At., T. & S. Fé 4s	73	73¼	73	73¼	71,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	38½	38½	37½	38½	23,000
Brooklyn E. 1st	103	103½	103	103½	20,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	98	98½	98	98½	1,000
Canada South. 1st	101	101	101	101	11,000
Cent. P. 6s of '97	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	68	68	65	67	12,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	94¼	95½	94¼	95½	32,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	74	75	74	75	9,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	44	45	42¾	45	220,000
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	100	100	100	100	4,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113¼	113	113	25,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	75	75	75	75	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77	79	77	78	15,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	82½	83	82½	83	15,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	36	36¼	36	36¼	43,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	78¼	73	73¼	6,000
Dul., S.S. & A. 5s	92	92	92	92	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st ext. 5s	32	32	32	32	4,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	84	84	84	84	10,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	96	97¾	96	97	36,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	91	91	91	91	10,000
Erie 2d cn	72	72	72	72	15,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	3,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	61	61	61	61	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, Mex. & Pac	93	93	93	93	8,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	65	65	65	65	8,000
Int. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	59	59	59	59	13,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	69½	69¾	69½	69¾	15,000
Kan. Pacific cn	89½	89½	89½	89½	1,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	73	74	73	74	44,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	36	37	35¾	37	15,000
Laclede Gas 1st	72	72¼	72	72	13,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	115	115	115	115	5,000
L. & W. B. cn., as.	102	102	102	102	3,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	111	111	111	111	1,000
L. & N. unif. g. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	59¾	60	59¾	60	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	112	112½	112	112½	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	114	114¾	114	114¾	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	98	98	98	98	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	108	108	108	108	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	101	101	101	101	6,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	103	103½	103	103½	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	99	100	99	100	45,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	32¼	32¾	31	32¾	240,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	42½	44	42½	44	10,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	89½	89½	89½	89½	1,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	58½	58½	57½	57½	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100½	100	100	4,000
Peo. & East. inc.	12½	12½	12½	12½	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	29	30¼	29	30¼	31,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	17½	20	17½	19¾	118,000
Read 3d pf. inc.	15	16¼	15	16¼	110,000
Read. def. inc.	4½	4½	4½	4½	20,000
Read. gen. 4s	66½	67¼	66¼	67¼	26,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	103	103	103	103	7,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s, t. r.	45	47	45	46	28,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	19½	20½	19½	20	56,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	90	90⅛	90	90⅛	85,000
R., W. & O. cn	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	50	50	50	50	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	56	57	56	56¼	3,000
St. P. 5s, L. & D.	95	95	95	95	1,000
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s	95	95	95	95	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st Dakota	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M., cn. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	55	55	55	55	2,000
Sav. & W. 1st	39½	39½	39	39	20,000
Sav. & W. 1st t. r.	38	38	38	38	16,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½	12,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	50	50	50	50	18,000
Union Elev. 1st	99	99¾	99	99	25,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1,000
U. P. col. notes	73¼	78¼	73¼	73¼	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	41¼	42	41	42	30,000
Wabash 1st	96	97	96	97	6,000
Wabash 2d	68	69¼	68	69¼	12,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	18	18	18	18	25,000
West Shore 4s, c.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	13½	13½	13½	13½	10,000
Total sales					$1,802,000

*Including $6,000 at 72½, under the rule, cash.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	145	Minn. Iron	..	60
Amer. Coal	79	90	N., C. & St. L.	56	..
Bruns. Co.	3	5	Nat. L. Oil	15	18
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70	Nat. Starch	6½	8¾
B., C. R. & N.	36	..	New Cent. C.	6	8
Can. Pac.	72½	..	N. Y. & N. H.	180	190
Central Pac.	19	20	N. Y. & N. pf.	6	9
Chi. & Alt.	126	130	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
Clev. & Pitts.	140	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	53½	55
C. Fuel & I.	19	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20¼	23
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57	60	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	27½	30
Com. Cable	100	150	Norfolk So.	47	..
Con. Coal	20	30	N. & W. pf.	22	23
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	6	Ohio South.	25	40
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30	Ohio & Miss.	13	15
*D., S. S. & A.	5	7	Ont. Mining	7	9
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	16	Ore. R. & N.	35	40
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	½	Penn. Coal	240	300
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12	Peo. & East.	3	8
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	..	1	P. & W. pf.	23½	28½
F. & P. M.	8	12	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41	46
Homestake	10½	..	P., F. W. & C.	140	..
H. & Texas	1½	4	Quicksilver	1½	2½
Ill. Cent. l. l.	88	..	Rens. & Sara.	150	..
Iowa Cent.	5¾	7	R. & W. P. pf. t. r.	10	15
Iowa C. pf.	18½	20	St. L. South.	95	..
Kan. & Mich.	7½	11	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Laclede G. pf.	50	55	St. P. & Dul.	23	25
Man. Beach	3	5	St. P. & D. pf.	89	92
Md. Coal pf.	45	60	T. & O. C. pf.	..	70
			W'lls-Far. Ex.	125	130

*Unlisted

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	100
Am. Tobacco	65	65	65	65	100
At., T. & S. Fé	16⅜	17	16⅛	17	700
Am. Sugar Ref.	80¼	82½	79⅜	82½	11,140
Col., H. V. & T.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	100
Can. Southern	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	140
Ches. & Ohio	16	16	16	16	200
Chicago Gas	52⅛	53⅛	51⅝	52½	2,670
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60⅜	61	59⅜	61	8,830
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78¾	79⅝	77⅞	79⅜	16,480
C., St. P., M. & O.	29½	29⅞	29	29⅞	450
Chi. & N. W.	97	97	97	97	200
Del. & Hudson	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼	300
Del., Lack. & W.	135⅝	137¼	135⅝	137	1,360
Distilling & C. F.	21⅜	21½	21	21½	250
Gen. Electric	40	41¼	38⅝	40¾	3,670
Louis. & Nash.	52⅛	54	51⅞	54	3,110
Missouri Pacific	22½	23	22½	23	70
M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	23	23	23	23	100
North American	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	200
Nat. Cordage	20½	22½	20½	21⅝	540
National Lead	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13	14½	12¾	14½	80
N. Y. & N. E.	22⅛	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	970
N. Y., S. & W.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	200
North. Pacific	5½	6	5½	6	300
North. Pacific pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	50
N. Y., Ont. & W.	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼	230
N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100
Phila. & Reading	15½	16⅞	15½	16⅞	2,650
Tenn. C. & I.	12¾	13	12¾	13	210
Union Pacific	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20¼	70
Western Union	79	79⅞	78¼	79¾	2,340
Wabash pf	16	16	16	16	200
Total sales					58,260

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	108	108	108	108	$5,000
Can. South 1st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	2,000
C. & O. R. A. 1st	74½	74½	74½	74½	3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	43¾	44	43¼	44	33,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2,000
Col. Mid. 4s	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	2,000
Hock. Valley 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	5,000
Met. El. 1st	112	112	112	112	2,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	32	32½	31½	32½	72,000
Reading 1st pf. inc.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	30,000
Reading 2d pf. inc.	18½	19¾	18½	19¾	41,000
Reading 3d pf. inc.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	40,000
Reading gen.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	7,000
Union Elev. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Total sales					$258,000

Oil.

Pipe Line ctfs.	57½	57½	57½	57½	1,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at from 2 to 4 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ℘ cent.

Time money was in slightly increased supply generally at the high rates of last week. Mercantile paper was in large supply with a limited demand.

Call money in London was quoted at 3½@4 ℘ cent., short and three months' bills at 4¼ ℘ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $68,346,314; balances, $3,160,464. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $61,264.

The New-York Clearing House issued $100,000 additional loan certificates to-day, making the amount outstanding $38,280,000. None was issued in Boston, the amount outstanding remaining at $11,040,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and rather heavy in tone, but closed steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cables, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Philadelphia—Exchange sold at ¾ ℘ cent. premium. Boston—New-York funds 40c premium. Quotations from other cities are missing, owing to the interruption to the telegraphic service.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was firm at 34d ℘ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 73c an ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand 161,053 ounces; none deposited or withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 160.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cot. Oil	3	Manhattan	1⅜
American Cot. Oil pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf., t.r.	2
American Sugar Ref.	2⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	¾
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	2¾	Nat. Cordage 2d as. pd.	3⅝
American Tobacco	5¼	National Lead	1½
Amer. Tobacco pf.	2	National Lead pf.	2¼
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	N. Y., L. E. & W.	2¼
Canada Southern	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf., n.	2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	2	Northern Pacific	¾
Chicago & N. W.	⅞	N. Y., O. & Western	⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2½	Oregon Improvement	1
Chicago, B. & Q.	⅞	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¾	Phila. & Reading	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pullman Palace Car	3
Consolidated Gas	3	R. & W. P., 2d ins. pd.	¾
Del., Lack. & West	1½	Union Pacific	2
Edison Elec. Ill.	3	Union Pac., Den. & G.	1
General Electric	⅞	U. S. Rubber	3
Lake Shore	2	Wabash pf.	¾
Louisville & Nashville	¾	Western Union	⅞
L., N. A. & Chi.	2		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was active and higher. Reading and Northern Pacific issues were prominent. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cot. Oil 8s	1	Met. Elevated 2d	1
At., T. & S. F. 2d. A	1½	North. Pacific 2d, c.	5½
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1¼	North. Pacific cn. 5s	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st, cn. 2-4s	2½	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	3¾
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	2½	Reading 2d pf. inc.	2¾
Chi., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	1	Reading 3d pf. inc.	2¼
Chi. Gas & Coke 1st	1	Reading gen. 4s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	Rich. & Dan. cn. 6s	1
E. T., V. & Ga. g. 5s	1	St. L. Southwestern 1st	1½
Edison El. Ill. 1st	1	St. P. 1st, Min. Pt	3
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	1½
Erie 2d cn	4	S. A. & Aransas P. 4s	3
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Sav. & West. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1½
Lake Shore 2d cn., r.	1	Union Pac. 1st of 1898	1⅛
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as.	1	Wabash 1st	1¼
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1½	Wabash 2d	5¼
L. & N. unif. 4s	1¾	Wis. Central inc	1½
Met. Elevated 1st	1		

DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	2		

Government bonds were quiet. The 2s registered declined 1. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	97	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	103	....
4s, r.	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c.	111	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	101	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	450	Mechanics'	160
Chemical	3800	Mercantile	220
City	400	Metropolitan	4
Commerce	160	Metropolis	450
Corn Exchange	240	Nassau	150
Eleventh Ward	200	New-York	210
Fifth Avenue	1500	New-York Nat. Ex.	110
First National	2000	Nineteenth Ward	140
First National of S. I.	110	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
Fourth National	170	Oriental	230
German-American	115	Phenix	100
Germania	300	Seaboard National	173
Greenwich	150	Second National	300
Importers & Traders'	500	Shoe & Leather	100
Manhattan	175	Western National	105

Twenty-five shares of Tradesmen's Bank stock sold at 100.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	150	180
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	145	..
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
California Pacific stock	5	8
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	90
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	150	155
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	17½	18½
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	7	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	..	185
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ℘ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	250	325
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	..	275
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
*Standard Oil Trust	126	128
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	140
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	..	150
Union Ferry	..	45
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	120	..
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	44
United States Trust	..	825
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kan. City, P. & G.—3d week August	$4,470	$3,012	......
Lake Erie & West.—3d week August	72,760	......	$8,755
3 weeks August	203,949	......	17,706
From Jan. 1	2,289,781	173,845	......
At., Top. & S. Fé.—3d week August	643,759	......	125,360
3 weeks August	1,948,692	......	383,459
St. Louis & San F.—3d week August	141,200	......	36,958
3 weeks August	442,334	......	100,588
Ontario & Western—3d week August	79,201	......	1,233
Canadian Pacific—Month July	690,937	8,994	......
January to July	3,760,207	......	244,220
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, month of July—Gross	2,949,374	......	264,762
Op. expenses	2,020,976	......	97,082
Net	928,398	......	167,680
Charges	830,000	14,924	......
Surplus	98,398	......	182,604
Col., H. V. & Tol., month of June—Gross	322,345	43,669	......
Net	163,319	21,749	......
Six months to June 30—Gross	1,647,110	91,148	......
Net	692,123	25,990	......
Pennsylvania, east of Pittsburg, month of July—Gross	5,552,047	......	26,625
Net	1,256,023	......	137,242
For seven months—Gross	39,437,464	1,163,340	......
Net	10,365,974	115,271	......

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for July, 1893, as compared with the same month in 1892, show an increase in gross earnings of $140,259; an increase in expenses of $119,547; an increase in net earnings of $20,712.

The seven months of 1893, as compared with the same period of 1892, show an increase in gross earnings of $704,218; an increase in expenses of $641,173; an increase in net earnings of $63,045.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Louis., N.A. & Chi.—Gross	$3,490,888	......	$378,781
Op. expenses and taxes	2,355,865	......	240,917
Net	1,135,022	......	137,863
All charges	954,840	......	23,596
Surplus	180,182	......	114,268
Passengers car'd	981,028	......	75,693
Tons carried	1,739,324	......	144,523
Gross earnings per mile	6,499	......	705
Net earn'gs per m.	2,113	......	257

The above surplus is figured after payment of $72,000 of increased taxation, which the company maintains is illegal and is now contesting in the United States Supreme Court. Should it be successful the earnings would be correspondingly increased.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Markets Very Quiet on Account of the Poor Telegraphic Service.

Wheat advanced ⅜@⅝c on firmer cables, reacted on local realizing, and closed at ⅛@⅝c under yesterday. The business was very moderate, owing to the absence of outside orders on account of the storm.

Corn was very dull and ⅛@¼c lower.

Cotton sold off 14@15 points on a disappointing Liverpool report, but rallied on the report of severe damage by the storm in the South and closed at about yesterday's prices.

Coffee was almost neglected and closed at partly 10 points decline.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 215,362 pks flour, 9,547 pks cornmeal, 1,899,750 bushels wheat, 2,400 bushels rye, 1,000,650 bushels oats, 109,425 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 232,700 bushels corn, 6,714 bales cotton, 998 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,418 bbls resin, 551 bbls tar, 5 bbls pitch, 4,663 bbls pork, 1,144 bbls beef, 22,327 pks cutmeats, 25,124 pks butter, 46,377 pks cheese, 8,312 tcs lard, 24,185 kegs lard, 2,098 bbls whisky, 1,780 hhds tobacco, 2,478 pks tobacco, 1,802 bales wool, 306 bbls beans, 1,726 bbls cottonseed oil, 4,250 bags flaxseed, 2,388 bbls molasses, 2,335 bags peanuts, 37,964 pks eggs, and 1,342 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $8,336,507, and since Jan. 1, $247,323,026, against $269,022,670 same time last year. The week's exports included 314 bbls apples, 3 bbls pot ashes, 217,022 bbls wheat flour, 40 bbls rye flour, 2,753 bbls cornmeal, 945,194 bushels wheat, 33,535 bushels oats, 325 bushels barley, 1,371 bushels peas, 177,967 bushels corn, 483 bxs candles, 4,157 tons coal, 9,240 bales cotton, 34,419 bales hay, 740 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,500 bbls resin, 174 bbls tar, 160 bbls pitch, 18,250 gallons lard oil, 1,452 gallons linseed oil, 87,845 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,955,421 gallons petroleum, 6,018 bbls pork, 2,661 bbls beef, 296 tcs beef, 3,982,815 ℔ cutmeats, 112,771 ℔ butter, 1,830,290 ℔ cheese, 7,085,995 ℔ lard, 1,678 bbls rice, 1,184,161 ℔ tallow, 3,155 hhds tobacco, 888 pks tobacco, 166,865 ℔ manufactured tobacco, 7,215 ℔ whalebone.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day on the Real Estate Exchange by Richard V. Harnett & Co. were the following lots:

$32,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company first mortgage 5 ℘ cent. gold bonds, due 1940, 25.

20 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, 166.

$8,000 Detroit Gas Company consolidated first mortgage 5 ℘ cent. gold bonds, due 1918, (hypothecated,) 10.

$1,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company 5 ℘ cent. general consolidated and first mortgage bond, due 1937, (hypothecated,) 90½.

$1,000 Forth Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company first mortgage 5 ℘ cent. gold bond, due 1928, (hypothecated,) 10.

53 shares Citizens' Gas Company, Brooklyn, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 64½.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The market has been strong in sympathy with the higher prices from London. Metropolitan advanced to 82 and Philadelphia to 72. There seems to be some disposition to buy the former stock. Reading sold at 8½, and the preference bonds were buoyant. The belief is becoming more prevalent that the interest is likely to be paid shortly on the general mortgage 4s. A rumor from New-York says that President Harris will resign, but it is emphatically denied here. The Lehigh Valley Company will have a conference to-morrow with the individual coal operators, but it is thought nothing definite will be accomplished. The Pennsylvania statement showing an increase in net by a reduction in expenses is construed as being favorable. The Reading statement is due and should be out to-morrow. Currency is very much easier, and New-York exchange sold again to-day at ¾. The demand lately has been occasioned by purchases for banks desiring to make up their reserve. The total sales of stock were 19,400 shares, of which 6,800 were in Reading, 3,470 in Northern Pacific common, 1,317 in the preferred, 1,800 in St. Paul, 782 in Metropolitan, and 450 in Baltimore Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17⅝	17⅞	North. P. pf.	22¾	23
H. & B. T.	..	33	Penn	49¼	49⅝
H. & B. T. pf.	46	..	Penn. Steel	..	75
Ins. C. of N. A.	..	19	Peo. Trac.	8⅞	10
Lehigh Nav.	..	47½	Phil. Trac.	71½	72
Lehigh Val.	31½	31¾	Phil. & Erie	23	..
Met. Trac.	81¾	82	Reading	8⅜	8½
Minehill	61	65	Rochester	..	54
New. P. 5s	79	80	U. C's of N. J.	217	218
North. Cent.	65	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4⅛	4½
North. Pac.	6⅛	6⅜			

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGES.

The Passage of the Wilson Bill Has a Bracing Effect on the Market.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Americans opened about half a point above parities on the vote for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and prices advanced until New-York opening stopped the rise.

The principal buying was for Dutch account, Eries, Central Pacifics, Readings, and Atchisons being bought in a fair amount, but local purchases were on a limited scale, as the London papers are disposed to throw cold water on any advance in Americans. The general tone is reflected in the *Times's* leader, which says that the passing of the Wilson bill has had a tonic effect on the American markets, and the approaching settlement of the question upon the only sound basis will no doubt remove one at least of the causes of commercial depression in America.

It will not, however, produce the unlimited improvement which is probably expected in some quarters, simply because the Sherman act is by no means the only obstacle to commercial prosperity. Fiscal blunders and unsound speculation count for much, but it may be hoped that when the silver incubus is removed the American people will see more clearly what are the other measures required to put business upon a sound basis.

The market was handicapped by continual selling of Louisville, which, nevertheless, was absorbed up to 55½, but closed at 54¼. The closing was firm at concessions from the best in active stocks, but bonds were in good demand, Erie seconds selling at 73¼, Northern Pacific 5s at 35, Atchison 4s at 74½, and Atchison incomes at 40.

The bank charged 5 per cent. for loans, and contangoes on Americans opened at 5½, but fell in the first hour to 4 per cent. In fact, there was no bull position to carry over, and the bears had to pay backwardations of ¼ in Lake Shore, ⅛ to ¼ in New-York Central, and 1-16 in Illinois Central. The rise now is assisted by the disclosure of the bear position, by the good earnings of the Pennsylvania and Canadian Pacific for July, and by the favorable decision on the North Pacific land grant in Minnesota, but the volume of business was not large. The bank received £123,000, and £19,000 of American coin was sold.

Easier money caused a rise of ½ in consols, and discounts, which opened at 4, fell to 3¾ per cent. The Stock Exchange listed $13,000,000 Manitoba 6s and $1,000,000 Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Northern Pacific preferred, 2⅞, to 23½; Union Pacific, 1¼, to 20¾; St. Paul, 1⅛, to 57⅛; Lake Shore, 1, to 120; Erie, 1, to 14⅛; Wabash preferred, ¾, to 15¼; Reading, ⅝, to 8⅛; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 74⅝; Kansas and Texas, ½, to 11¼; Ontario and Western, ½, to 14⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55⅛, and Atchison, ¼, to 17. Illinois Central sold at 93½. British consols were quoted at 98 for both money and account.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 116@125. North Chicago at 185@188½, Diamond Match at 108@110½, Lake Street L at 21@21¾, Street's at 18. Money, 7 ℘ cent. New-York exchange, $2 discount. Bank clearings, $10,038,052.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Trenton Potteries Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 ℘ cent. on its preferred stock, payable Sept. 11. The transfer books will be closed Aug. 31 and reopened Sept. 11.

—The transfer books of the Northern Pacific Railroad stocks will be closed Sept. 15, until Oct. 23, for the purpose of the annual meeting.

—September coupons of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Atlantic Trust Company.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Hale & Norcross	.50
Belcher	.10	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Ophir	.50
Bodie Consolidated	.20	Potosi	.50
Bulwer	.15	Savage	.35
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Union Consolidated	.30
Crown Point	.25	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.55

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

RECEIVER IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—John McG. Goodale has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles A. Hitchcock in the suit of J. McGregor Adams, who obtained a judgment against him for $13,038. Mr. Hitchcock is the Eastern manager of the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago. He has a claim against the United States Government for $11,859, balance claimed for completing the Custom House and Post Office at Galveston, Texas. He was bondsman for one of the contractors, and he had to finish the work.

FREDERICK A. HULL, President of the Log Mountain Coal, Coke and Timber Company of Pineville, Ky., and member of the firm of F. A. Hull & Co. of Danbury, Conn., made an assignment yesterday. His Kentucky property is valued at $1,000,000, and his Danbury interests are extensive. A schedule of liabilities and assets will not be completed for several days.

THE P. A. BALCOM SOAP COMPANY of Denver is in the hands of the Sheriff. Attachments have been made against the concern by J. A. Kirk & Co. of Chicago for $31,000, and other creditors will run the liabilities up to $100,000. The assets will not reach that sum, and, it being a bad year for soap in Colorado, the institution will probably go into liquidation.

JOSEPH S. LAWRENCE of Washington, D. C., has been attached for $12,500 in favor of Dr. William A. Hammond of that city on bills of exchange, checks, and drafts. The attachment was served on the Southern National Bank, where, it is said, Mr. Lawrence had an account, and also on Morton & Co. and the General Electric Company.

ALEXANDER SIMON, JR., & CO., dealers in children's clothing and men's furnishing goods at 706 Broadway, have been attached for $2,103 in favor of Mathilde Meyer, and for $1,926 in favor of Eugene Arnheim. The firm was formed in May, 1892, at which time it claimed a capital of $20,000.

GILBERT CAR COMPANY.—Receiver William Shaw was yesterday given possession of the plant of the Gilbert Car Company at Albany, N. Y., and the receivers of the Troy Iron and Steel Works were granted permission to complete contracts which amount to $75,000.

THE ALGIERS BREWING COMPANY of New-Orleans has been placed in the hands of a receiver on petition of the Lafayette Bank of St. Louis, whose claim is $3,064. Over twenty suits have already been filed against the brewery. John H. O'Connor was appointed receiver.

THE NEW-YORK ANDERSON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY of 1 Union Square has been attached for $2,163 in favor of the Mica Roofing Company, and for $331 in favor of James Beggs & Co.

S. A. BUDGETT & CO., formerly grain merchants at the Produce Exchange, have been attached for $10,527 in favor of J. B. Moors & Co. on three bills of exchange on London.

PETER & DAVID MITCHELL, builders, have been attached for $5,096 in favor of George Silver on two notes.

Drowned in Cold Spring Bay.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 29.—Richard Hoolahan, twenty-five years old, son of Patrick Hoolahan, was drowned in Cold Spring Bay off Point of Lloyds Neck this afternoon. He was one of the three hands employed on the schooner Annie E. Derrickson, Capt. Smith Gardiner, and was in the act of putting a reef in the mainsail.

While on the end of the boom, the stay broke and the young man lost his hold and fell in the water. The heavy sea which was running at that time prevented his companions launching a boat or aiding him. The body was not recovered.

Big Woolen Mill Resumes Work.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Wilson Woolen Mill, employing 800 hands, resumed work this morning, but with a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of all the employes. The mill has been shut down two weeks. This was its first interruption in its work in fifty years.

And Yet This Has Been a Rainy Season.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Winter & Ball's umbrella factory, at Grove and Thirteenth Streets, was closed yesterday, throwing 150 men and boys out of work. They had been working for a month on half time.

NEW-YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet in Annual Convention and Select a State Committee.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Prohibitionists from all over the State met here this morning in convention for the nomination of a State ticket. Four hundred delegates were present.

Joseph A. Bogardus of New-York City was temporary Chairman. He advised the convention to leave the solution of all public questions which are agitating other political parties until the greatest question before the Nation, the abolition of the liquor traffic, was settled. He said that the country could not expect sober legislation on the silver question, the tariff issue, or other matters until sober men were elected to sit in Congress and the Legislatures.

At the afternoon session the permanent organization was completed, with Joseph A. Bogardus as Chairman and E. J. Wheeler Secretary.

A new State Committee was selected and a Committee on Finance appointed to devise means of paying an indebtedness of $1,300 incurred at the last Presidential election, and securing money to conduct the Fall campaign. The committee reported in favor of taking up a subscription on the spot. The delegates then subscribed the amount of the indebtedness and a few hundred dollars as a starter for the coming campaign.

A mass meeting was held in the Opera House this evening and speeches were made by noted Prohibition orators. The convention will make its platform and name its ticket to-morrow.

She Took Laudanum and Died.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Mary N. Morris, forty-two years old, of 127 Warren Street, killed herself by taking laudanum this afternoon. Her groans attracted residents of the house in which she lived, who found her stretched upon a bed apparently dying. Physicians ordered her removed to the City Hospital. She died on the way.

The woman had been drinking heavily. She complained of pains in the head, which, it is thought, may have caused her to commit suicide. She leaves a son and a daughter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 25 | Sun sets....6 36 | Moon rises..P M 8 17

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 9 40	Gov. Isl.	A M 10 02	Hell Gate	A M 11 55
Sandy H'k	P M 10 04	Gov. Isl.	P M 10 22	Hell Gate	P M 12 15

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 3 28	Gov. Isl.	A M 3 59	Hell Gate	A M 5 27
Sandy H'k	P M 3 57	Gov. Isl.	P M 4 28	Hell Gate	P M 5 56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alisa, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
George W. Clyde, San Domingo	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Habana, Havana	9:30 A M	11:35 A M
Mohawk, London		
New-York, Southampton	3:30 A M	7:00 A M
Noordland, Antwerp	5:30 A M	7:30 A M
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	5:00 A M	8:30 A M
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Zaandam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 31.		
Columbia, Southampton	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A M	8:30 A M
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	......	2:00 P M
FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Andes, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Coleridge, Pernambuco	10:30 A M	1:30 P M
SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.		
Alaska, Liverpool	......	10:30 A M
Campania, Liverpool	......	10:00 A M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	......	10:00 A M
La Bourgogne, Havre	......	9:00 A M
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	......	9:30 A M
Wieland, Hamburg	......	10:00 A M
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Aller, Bremen	......	6:00 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30).—Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 22; City of Alexandria, Havana, Aug. 26; Croma, Shields, Aug. 15; Mariposa, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.—Aller, Bremen, Aug. 22; Didam, Rotterdam, Aug. 19; Peruvian, Glasgow, Aug. 18; St. Ronans, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 24; City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 24; Gallia, Liverpool, Aug. 22; Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 23; Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.—Colorado, Hull, Aug. 19; Newport, Colon, Aug. 25; Paris, Southampton, Aug. 26; Persian Monarch, London, Aug. 19; Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 26; Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.—La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 26; Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Aug 29.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Winckler, Hamburg Aug. 17, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Aug. 19 with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 40 A M.

SS Manningham, (Br.,) Pearson, Licata, &c., July 18, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Von Goessel, Bremen Aug. 19, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 45 P M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, and Curacao Aug. 23, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Hallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12 45 P M.

Bark Francesco R., (Ital.,) Clifano, Smyrna 62 ds, with licorice root and emery stone to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Barden, (Norw.,) Abrahamsen, Padang 115 ds, with coffee to Chevalior Brothers—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—9:45 P M, at Sandy Hook, W, moderate breeze, clear.

Spoken.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) from New-York for Belfast, was spoken Aug. 23 in lat 50 13, lon 22 24.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that South Brother Island Ledge Post Light, (fixed red tubular lantern light,) and Lawrence Point Ledge Post Light, (fixed white tubular lantern light,) East River, New York, which were destroyed by ice Jan. 9, 1893, have been rebuilt in accordance with the descriptions in the List of Lights and Fog Signals, and were relighted on Aug. 25, 1893, to be maintained as heretofore.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

61 shs. National Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Fourth National Bank.
10 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
$5,000 Panama R. R. Sinking Fund 6 p. c. Subsidy Bonds, 1910.
$9,500 Houston City Street Railway Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1900.
129 shs. First National Bank Bridgeport, Ala.
40 shs. Bridgeport Development Co., Bridgeport, Ala.
9 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Cortland Corset Mfg. Co. pfd.
$7,000 Denver Water Co., Denver, Col., 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds. 1895, July, 1892, coupon.
30 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
22 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
19 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
$2,500 Mutual Fire Insurance Company 10 p. c. interest bearing receipt.
752 shs. Ithaca Calendar Clock Co.
1,753 shs. American Corn Co.
110 shs. General Steamship Co.
112½ shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
$10,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Tenn. Div. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1917.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Cons. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
50 shs. Union Trust Co.
$10,000 Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guaranteed Bonds, 1941.
50 shs. Trenton Potteries Co., common.
50 shs. Trenton Potteries Co., common.
$5,500 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
127 shs. Fulton Municipal Gas Co.
$5,000 Fort Worth & Denver City R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
884 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 shs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
240 shs. Long Island Traction Co.
266⅔ Brooklyn City R. R. Co. Stock subscription rights.
100 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co., common.
$18,000 County of Daviess, Indiana, 6 p. c. Funding Bonds, 1900.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
32 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
$173,000 Northern Pacific R. R. & Land Grant Consol. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1989.
620 shs. St. Paul & Northern Pacific R'way Co.

Financial.

BONDS FOR SALE!
The undersigned has for sale Twenty Coupon Bonds of $500 denomination each, issued by the Borough of Morrellville, Cambria County, Penn., bearing 5 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1893, payable semi-annually, and redeemable optional in five years and absolutely in twenty years after their date. For further particulars, call on or address,
JOHN F. SEIGH, Borough Treasurer,
Fairfield Av., Morrellville, Johnstown, Penn.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND sold; loans negotiated. H. W. ROSENBAUM, 80 Exchange Place.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic
Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000.
9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street

Central National
322 Broadway

Chase National
15 Nassau Street

Lincoln National
34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National
18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank
147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank
3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National
88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 5 per cent. investment.
160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street

Financial.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
529 AND 531 PEARL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1893.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due SEPT. 1, 1893, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after that date.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 195 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1893.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1893, of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Gold Trust five (5) per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Company, 52 Wall St., New-York, Aug. 29, 1893. A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 5, and reopen on Friday, Sept. 22, 1893.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY
and
TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons due Sept. 1 will be paid at the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
C., H. V. & T. Railway,
By C. C. Waite, President.

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC CO.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1893, from the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.

COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due on Sept. 1, will be paid by us on that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1893. 51 Wall St.

Elections.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 28, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the offices of the company at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Sept. 9, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, until Friday, Sept. 22, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the BEDFORD AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY and of the ORLEANS, WEST BADEN AND FRENCH LICK SPRINGS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the same time and place.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.
SAMUEL THOMAS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four Directors, to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 16, 1893, until 10 A. M. Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893.

FRED'K H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
Dated at NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22, 1893.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Four Sales in the Auction Room—All to Mortgagees.

Although inducements for outside bidders were not lacking in the sales scheduled to take place yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, all the properties that were sold were suffered to go to the plaintiffs in the several foreclosure proceedings. One sale was adjourned —that of 49 West Seventy-fifth Street, by William Kennelly, to Sept. 5. The properties sold and the details of the sales are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. W. Vanderpoel, referee, 475 Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 106, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,327.50; on prior mortgage, $14,000. Sold to Nathan Wise, plaintiff in the proceeding, for $19,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure suit, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,276.40. Sold to J. F. Forgotston, the plaintiff, for $10,450.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William M. Deuman, referee, 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $2,038.69. Sold to Martin G. Welp, executor, the plaintiff, for $17,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, John Vincent, referee, 213 and 217 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 245 and 285 feet west of Seventh Avenue, two five-story stone-front flats, each 20 by 100.11. Due on judgment on each, $16,895. Sold to Samuel H. Shotwell, as executor, the plaintiff, for $24,000.

There are no sales advertised for to-day, and only one, a foreclosure sale, at the Real Estate Salesroom, for to-morrow.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed:

By E. D. Judson, for three five-story brick stables on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, $50,000.

By N. D. Brush, architect, for a two-story brick police station house and prison for the Eighth Police Precinct, at 24 and 26 Macdougal Street, $61,000.

By Mrs. J. Scheiffelin, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling at 273 Fifth Avenue, $12,000.

By. D. H. B. Sturges, architect, alterations to a two-story frame clubhouse, occupied by the East Side Club, on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, east of Avenue A, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

133d St, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Charles J. Quigley	$21,600
83d St, n s, 148 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; Louis Brandt and others to Joseph R. Simon and another	20,500
83d St, n s, 98 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; same to Geoffroy Billo and wife	20,500
83d St, n s, 173 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; same to Frederick W. Nerge and wife	20,500
Washington Av, e s, 244 ft e of Talmadge St, 50x irregular; John Cahill to Cornelius J. Cahill	3,000
82d St, 31 West; J. B. Squire and wife to Josephine Elmer	1
82d St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; John Regan and wife to Edward Swann	14,500
Downing St, s e s, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 25x117.10x25x111.5; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Patrick Curtin and others	40,000
Amsterdam Av, e s, 27.4 ft n of 96th St, 26x90; Sarah P. Cudlipp and husband to Charles Kraemer	1
Same property; Charles Kraemer and wife to Carrie L. Huse	31,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Alexander, Annie G., and another to G. L. Jewett; n s of 157th St, e of King's Bridge Road, 2 years	$5,000
Berrian, Emma, and another to M. H. Lu Gar; w s of Edgecombe Av, s of 150th St, 2 years	5,000
Benziger, Louis, and others to L. W. Churchill and others, trustees; s s of Barclay St, Lots 111 and 112, map of Church Farm, 3 years	70,000
Curtin, Patrick, and others to S. W. B. Smith; s e s of Downing St, s w of Bedford St, installments	10,000
Dassler, Doris, and another to M. Magdalena Peppler and another; n s of 147th St, e of 11th Av, 5 years	24,000
Elmer, Josephine, to J. B. Squier; n s of 82d St, e of Columbus Av, 2 years	2,000
Falk, Selina, to M. B. Beals; s s of 54th St, e of 4th Av, 1 year	300
Feibel, Edward, and wife to George R. Lansing; s s of 50th St, w of 1st Av, 1 year	1,500
Gorlichs, William D., and wife to John Kress Brewing Company; s s of 59th St, e of Lexington Av, 1 year	12,000
Norris, John G., to M. L. Sire; Broadway, n e corner of 41st St, demand	75,000
Southard, Charles H., and wife to August C. Hassey; n s of 135th St, e of 7th Av, 1 year	2,000
Southard, Charles H., and wife to Trustees of Lenox Library; n s of 135th St, e of 7th Av, 3 years	16,000
Same to Helene Gillman and others; n s of 135th St, e of 7th Av, 1 year	18,000
Stearns, E. Louisa, and another to Joseph Murray; w s of Bathgate Av, n of 174th St, 3 years	3,000
Stearns, Maria A., to P. M. Wilkens and others; s s of 72d St, e of 2d Av, 3 years	7,500
Same to A. L. Hayes; s s of 72d St, e of 2d Av, demand	500
Short, Edwin T., and wife to A. G. Phelps Stokes and others; n s of 82d St, e of Amsterdam Av., 3 years	12,000
Thomas, Caroline R., to E. A. Price and another, executors; n s of 56th St, e of Madison Av, 1 year	15,000
Thomson, Margaret A., and another to John McKee; n s of 35th St, w of Lexington Av, 2 years	3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Columbus Av, 430; David Cohen against George Wolf, owner and contractor	$18
Rutgers Place, 5 and 7; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Charles and J. Weinstein, owners; Charles Weinstein, contractor	134
Chrystie St, 6; same against same	303
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; T. Westing against Thomas Graham, owner; Salvatore Panella, contractor and owner	750
99th St, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 127.7 ft front; Bernard P. Traitel against William E. Lauchantine, owner and contractor	750
113th St and 8th Av, s e corner; Peter Otto against William A. Murray, owner and contractor	560
82d St, East, 121 and 123; John J. Dowling against Leopold Friedberger, owner; N. Conforti, contractor	45
Broadway, 1,452 to 1,456; also 147 and 149 West 41st St; New-York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against John G. Norris, owner; M. L. Sire, contractor	2,857

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A 5th Av. house, very cheap, two blocks from Mr. Havemeyer's $285,000 purchase, four blocks from Mr. Belmont's $275,000; cash required, only $34,000; overlooking Central Park. TRUE & WATSON, 6 Wall St., New-York City.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

ORANGE, N. J.—For sale, a fully-furnished modern residence, stable, and attractive grounds; worth $50,000; would take a $20,000 residence in exchange. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—100 to 150 acres waste land suitable for gunpowder plant; must be within 50 miles of New-York on line of railroad; water communication in addition preferred; must be very low price. Address, stating full particulars, L. S. P., Box 134 Times.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on 57th St., near 6th Av.; fully and attractively furnished. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"BEECHWOOD," 125 AND 127 EAST 24TH St.—Eight rooms, newly decorated; steam heat, bath, elevator; three minutes from Madison Square; rent free to Oct. 1. Inquire of janitor.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Opera House Building.—Two fine suites of apartments to rent, hotel service; heat, and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.

Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,300 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

HANDSOME FLATS

from $600 to $900; hall boys; steam-heated; one block from elevated station and Central Park. Call 167 West 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a single gentleman big, quiet, furnished room below 23d St.; private family; no other lodgers; rent not over $20 per month. Address G. L., Box 190 Times.

Boarders Wanted.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

20TH ST., 45 WEST.—Second and third floor rooms; well furnished; suitable for families; first-class.

23D ST., 130 EAST.—Entire parlor floor or part; other large and single rooms; good table.

42D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; excellent board; adjoining St. Cloud's Hotel.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms with board; every room steam heated.

55 WEST 82D ST.—Elegant select house; two large rooms; second floor; desirable single rooms, with board.

434 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front room; large closets; also, hall room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Entire parlor floor; elegantly furnished; also suites and other rooms; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION. TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French-Swiss girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call at 139 West 22d St. A. R.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; best city reference. 216 West 37th St.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl as chambermaid; can speak English; reference. Address Miller, 121 East 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds soups, meats, poultry, and dessert; excellent baker; do coarse washing; good city reference. Address N. F., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; city or country; best city reference. Address K. T., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook, by day or week, or to do washing and ironing; good city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches; private family only; best city reference. 243 East 39th St., first-floor bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In private family. 153 West 19th St.

COOK.—First-class; coarse washing; best city reference. 1,111 1st Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Call or address Jane, 324 West 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman at housecleaning or washing. Call at 452 West 32d St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By day, week, or month; country or city; will fix over dresses; good skirtmaker. Address Box Davis, 463 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German; diploma; seeks re-engagement; English, German, French; rudiments of music; six years' reference. Address B. B., Box 210 Times Office.

GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated young German speaking English. Call or address Radke, 104 West 42d St., third floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German girl as nursery governess or maid; reference. Miss M. F., 957 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By New-England Protestant woman for the country; good servant for the right party. M. H., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By two young girls; places together in boarding house; no objection to any kind of work. Call at 165 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French maid; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class packer; four years' city reference. Address L. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisian; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. Address J. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German person as nurse or nursery governess, to children under seven years preferred; or as maid and companion; good sewer and milliner; references. Address L. L., Box 190 Times.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 251 West 26th St., ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for invalid or take entire charge of infant; has hospital experience; personal city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 349 West 43d St.

NURSE OR INVALID ATTENDANT.—Experienced; first-class reference; good private position; mental or surgical case. Address Nurse, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Swedish girl; good seamstress; lady's maid, nurse for grown children, or chambermaid. Call or address Annie, 15 Charles St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—By two English women, in the country, together; one as seamstress and chambermaid, other as first-class waitress; in private family; good references. Address L. and E., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; first-class reference; lady can be seen; in place until the 1st; yet in the country. Call at 913 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; best of city references as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address A. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; highest references; competent, experienced; four years with last employer; attentive, reliable, sober; well educated. Competent, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By competent Swede; best of city references. Address Competent, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young strong Swede as butler or houseman in private family; good references. Address Hohn, 208 East 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address S. J., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; generally useful; understands proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; city or country; sober, honest, willing, obliging; has good appearance; two years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, 82 West Washington Place.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; Protestant; married man; thoroughly understands his business; long and satisfactory reference from families of distinction, who can be seen; is first-class city driver. Call or address R. T., 124 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; best of references from last employer. Address G. R., 128 East 32d St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman, single, aged 34; eight years' best of city reference; three years with last employer. Address J. C., 388 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By temperate, reliable, single man; city or country; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; would be generally useful; city references. Address M. K., Box 203 Times.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers in city; six years from last. Address E. D., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; best of city references. A. C., care of F. Lee, harnessmaker, 13 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; single man; city or country; with first-class reference. Address J. M., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a German couple, no children, on a private place. Address A. B., 174 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man with good reference. Call or address, J. S., 406 West 54th St.

NEW-YORK HERALD HARLEM BRANCH
262
NEW YORK HERALD HARLEM BRANCH NEW-YORK—PARIS EVENING TELEGRAM ADVERTISEMENTS
NEW-YORK HERALD HARLEM BRANCH

THE

HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,

262 West 125th st.,

is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a German; married; small family; long experience in all branches of gardening and laying out new grounds; also care and management of gentleman's country seat; first-class city references, every respect. Address H. Rau, 38 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; good milker; understands steam heating; willing to be useful; best personal city reference. Address P. M., 152 6th Av.

GARDENER.—By a sober, trustworthy married man; thoroughly practical in greenhouse fruits and vegetables and general management of a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address Industrious, Box 198 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference from last place. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; one child; as working head; 17 years' practical experience in first-class places, Scotland and America; unequaled references. Address Wallace, care Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands the care of lawns and vegetable gardening. Address T. V., Box 200 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By tall young man in doors; private family; willing and obliging; good city personal references. Address Laurence, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a tall young man; age 22; of good appearance; in private family; good references. Address George, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a highly recommended German in a private family; first-class city reference; willing and obliging. Address J. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede; 22; quick and smart; employment at anything. Address H. K., 270 West 34th St.

Waiters.

HEAD WAITER OR BOOKKEEPER IN A high-class hotel, or management of club, by a thorough gentleman, aged 32; foreign languages; highest references. Address X., Box 208 Times.

WAITER.—By colored man; first-class waiter for private family or boarding house and hotel. 155 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

MALE NURSE.—Hospital graduate; gives massage and Swedish movements. Address H. E. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Experienced nurse, who thoroughly understands the bottle, to take entire charge of infant. Call, between 11 and 4, Tuesday, at 780 Park Av.

WANTED—Chambermaid and seamstress to go to Lenox; bring references. Call Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, 24 West 17th St.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for a young baby; city reference wanted. Call, between 9 and 2, 79 East 79th.

WANTED—Kitchenmaid. Call, Wednesday morning, between 11 and 12, at 7 West 35th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

GENTLEMEN OF NEAT APPEARANCE WHO would like to engage in a business which will pay $15 to $30 weekly; no canvassing. 30 East 14th St., Room 12.

WANTED—Master shipsmith ($6 per diem) at the navy yard, New-York. An examination of applicants will be held at the navy yard, New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 6, for filling the following position: Master shipsmith ($6 per diem). The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, Sept. 5. No application received after that date will be considered. Each applicant must state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done. The application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting the kind of work required. Applicants will be informed as to the date on which they will be required to report for examination. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the position to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be duly considered by the Board in making its recommendations. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

Excursions.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner a la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.

EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M. RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.

" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "

" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "

Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's

GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES

TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor cars special 1 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Concerts every afternoon and evening.

PAIN'S

STORMING OF VICKSBURG

and

MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS

every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.

FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,

CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,

connecting with the

CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train from Coney Island 11:08 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:18 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.

FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.

See Time Tables.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

THE WORLD'S Columbian Exposition.

The grandest Exposition the world has ever seen is now complete in every department. Nothing remains unfinished.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, (Mr. Oscar G. Barron, Manager,) at which our parties sojourn, is a permanent brick structure of the best class, only four stories in height, splendidly arranged, provided with every luxurious appointment of the best modern hotels, and elegantly furnished. Its situation, in a fashionable residence section of the city, near the Exposition grounds and exposed to the lake breezes, is unexcelled. Passengers are landed at a special station only a single block distant, and an entrance to the Exposition grounds is directly opposite the hotel, while others are near at hand. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes is distilled and absolutely pure, and the purest Wisconsin ice is also supplied.

Daily special trains from the East, made up wholly of elegant vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping cars, with dining cars, run through to the hotel without change.

While many parties for the coming month were long since filled, the following dates are still open to the public, an early registration, however, being in all cases advisable:

Leave New-York, August 30, Sept. 1, 8, 11, 18, 21, 25, 28, Oct. 5, 6, and 16.

Colorado Tours: Four remaining excursions to the most famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, August 28, September 11, and October 9.

Yellowstone National Park: A 27-day Tour, August 30.

Yellowstone National Park and California: Tour of 72 days, August 30.

Each of the above parties will have a week at the World's Fair.

Independent railroad tickets to all points by all routes.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th St., (corner Union Square,) New-York.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that Section Twelve of Article Six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be in the First Judicial District twelve Circuit Judges, who shall be the six Judges of the Superior Court in the City of New-York and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such Circuit Judges by the electors of the City and County of New-York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The said Circuit Judges may hold Circuit Courts in the City and County of New-York. The General Term of the First Judicial Department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said Circuit Judges to hold special terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the First Judicial District, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any Circuit Judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of Buffalo shall be composed of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County as the public interest may require. This amendment shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, April 14, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 21, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly.

C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Section Twelve Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany,
[L.S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every 100,000 people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment, shall provide for the election as the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the First Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the Second Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The Justices so elected in the First and Second Judicial Districts, respectively, shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Jan. 30, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly.

C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this
[L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES AND COURT OF SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Article Six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 32. There shall be in the County of Kings two County Judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The County Judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional County Judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall begin on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any County Judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such Judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The salary of said County Judges shall be as now established by law for County Judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the County Court may be held in said county. The Court of Sessions in the County of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a County Judge of the county, and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly.

CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany,
[L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election, in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing, respectively, the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county, as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 33. On the thirty-first day of December succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the City Court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the Judges thereof then in office, for the unexpired portions of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and their successors shall be Justices of the Supreme Court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the Second Judicial District as provided in Section Thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the manner provided by Section Nine of this article. The compensation of said Justices and their successors shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity with Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 23, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly,

CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this
[L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOIS M. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roger H. Lyon, Esq., No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1893. MINNIE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.

ROGER H. LYON, Esq., Attorney for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
jy5-law6mW*

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

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Sousa's Band.

GILMORE MEMORIAL DAY.

SOUSA'S PROGRAMMES TO-DAY

in honor of his great predecessor,

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Will consist of such numbers as the brilliant veteran delighted to play, with a tribute of Sousa's own composition added. The assisting vocalists will be two of Gilmore's favorites,

MME. LUCKSTONE MYERS

and

EMILIE SCHNEELOCK.

MARSHALL P. WILDER

will volunteer a monologue in honor of the veteran musician.

To the friends of the public's old favorite these concerts will be of deep interest and significance.

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STORMING OF VICKSBURG

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GRAND FIREWORKS

Every evening except Sunday and Monday.

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VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.

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ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, **50c.**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

Handsomest and Safest Theatre in New-York.

EVENINGS AT 8. MAT. TO-DAY and SAT. AT 2.

THE SILVER KING.

RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
IN THE
WORLD'S FAIR CITY DIRECTORY
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BIJOU THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 2.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.

To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.

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Matinées To-day and Sat. at 2. Evenings at 8.

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York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from ROMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

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September the attractive month at

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WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

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TO-DAY, AUG. 30,
THE BELLES and FLIGHT STAKES
AND THE TURF HANDICAP.

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Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.

Special trains leave foot of Chambers St. New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.

C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, Aug. 2, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence Stores—viz.: Canned articles, flour, beans, rice, sugars, soap, spices, yeast powder, brushes, flavoring extracts, mustard, pickles, pipes B. W., pins, razor strops, sauces, tapioca, thread, tobacco, towels, &c., &c.—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Sept. 1, 1893, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

Amusements.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. H. C. MINER..........Prop. and Mgr.

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GOODWIN,

"IN MIZZOURA,"

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Grand open-air Circus and Vaudeville Show.

La Petite Freddie, the mighty Arabs, the wonderful Lizzie Valdis, Prince Leo, the King of Wire Walkers.

Enticing open-air concerts. Balloon ascensions.

Admission to all, only 25c. W. 42d St., W. 14th St., Christopher, and Barclay St. Ferries.

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Next Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, a new original play by PAUL M. POTTER, entitled

SHERIDAN;
SHERIDAN;

Or, THE MAID OF BATH. (Seats Thursday.)

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DAN'S TRIBULATIONS,

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All the Original Music by Dave Braham.

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MATS. MON., THURS., AND SAT.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.

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Game 4 P. M. Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Several apartments for rent.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against ANNA McDONALD, Benita A. Laviada, Jose Antonio Laviada, Josephine S. Topping, Louis Hanneman, as substituted assignee of Antonio Laviada; Josiah O. Ward, Wilbur Huntington, Juaquin A. Medina, Frederick B. Fiske and Thomas B. Fiske, Frederick B. Ross, George S. Plimpton, Otto Schwartz, George C. Campbell, Caroline F. Moore and Mary J. Chapman as executrices and Frank L. Moore as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah J. Chapman, deceased; Anna M. Culbert, and the People of the State of New-York, Defendants.—Amended Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated N. Y., August 26th, 1893.

F. A. BURNHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Benita A. Laviada and José Antonio Laviada: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, dated the 29th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said court at his office at the Court House in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1893.

F. A. BURNHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au30-law6wW

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—STEPHEN W. KENT, Plaintiff, against LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Defendant.—Summons—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3rd, 1893.

CHANDLER & KREMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest from Aug. 3rd, 1893, and with costs of this action.

CHANDLER & KREMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the above-named defendant, Lazarus Silverman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 29th day of August, 1893, and filed that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city. CHANDLER & KREMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City. au30-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JAMES S. CONOVER, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, lately doing business at Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, in the City and County of New-York, under the firm name or style of J. S. Conover and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of said James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1893. —Dated New-York, August 15th, 1893.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Assignee.

E. L. FANCHER, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New-York City. au16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLOS CARRANZA and FELIX L. DE CASTRO, lately composing the copartnership of C. Carranza & Co., and lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Carlos Carranza and Felix L. de Castro as copartners, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 9th, 1893. RAFAEL E. PARRAGA, Assignee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
au9-law6wW 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, on the 26th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS R. ELGAR and DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said firm of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty St., Room 33, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 31st, 1893.

HENRY FREDRICKS, Assignee.

I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Assignee.

au12-law6wW

REPEAL BILL IN THE SENATE

PROSPECT FOR ITS SPEEDY PASSAGE EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT.

Silver Men Desperate and Make Threats, but They Are Powerless to do Harm—A Rousing Speech for Repeal by Senator Gordon—The Committee on Finance Substitutes the Voorhees Bill, Which Calls for Repeal and Declares for Bimetallism, for the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The friends of the purchasing provision of the Sherman law have every reason to be satisfied with the present outlook. This morning the Senate Committee on Finance substituted the Voorhees bill, which calls for repeal and declares for bimetallism and an international agreement, for the Wilson bill, which came from the House. Chairman Voorhees was authorized to move the substitution so as to leave the repealing bill in the position of a measure from the House and enable it to be sent back promptly for conference after its passage by the Senate.

The vote in the Finance Committee on this proposition was the same as on the former occasion. Senators Voorhees, McPherson, Democrats, and Senators Morrill, Sherman, Allison, and Aldrich, Republicans, voted in the affirmative. The five members of the committee composing the minority were Messrs. Harris, Vance, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Jones of Nevada. After the vote was taken the Chairman was authorized to call up the repealing bill immediately after the conclusion of the morning business, and keep it before the Senate each day until a vote is reached.

Mr. Voorhees followed his instructions to the letter by giving notice that he should ask the Senate to take it up and consider it immediately after the morning business each day. He added that the substitute was exactly the bill reported a few days ago from the Finance Committee.

"I understand," said Mr. Voorhees, "that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) wish to address the Senate on the silver question. I suggest that their remarks be made on the bill which I have just reported." Mr. Teller of Colorado objected to calling up the bill to-day, and necessarily it went over until to-morrow.

As THE NEW-YORK TIMES has already indicated, half a dozen Senators constitute the backbone of the silver movement in the Senate. Four of these come from silver-producing States, and it is not to be expected that they will give up the fight without a struggle, particularly as the people of their States have abandoned all sense in their advocacy of the silver question. The overwhelming vote in the House has had the affect of putting these Senators in a "bluffing" mood. They will not admit that there is a majority in the Senate in favor of repeal, and say that some Senators who are being counted on for unconditional repeal will be found supporting the silver movement before long.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Teller bluntly told Senator Gorman, who had made a few remarks calculated to advance the repeal movement, that, so far as he was concerned, he had brought his Winter clothing with him, and he had no doubt that he would find use for it long before the Sherman law was repealed. It is said also that Mr. Teller gave a plain intimation that the silver men would resort to filibustering if they found that they could not carry their point without it. Some of the silver men are laying great stress upon this talk by Senator Teller, and intimate that it expresses their views exactly. A silver Senator is quoted as saying:

"The people who are here in this city do not appreciate the feeling that exists in the silver States. All that you get here is the sentiment of the East, and for that we do not care one snap. We are here to represent our people, and I have no hesitancy in saying that there is not a man, woman, or child in my State that would not indorse my action if I stayed here until next Winter and fought the repeal of this measure. To be entirely frank, our political future depends upon our support of silver, and all the influence the East can bring to bear cannot change our determination not to allow an unconditional repeal bill to pass."

This silver Senator added that there was no sense in the talk that they would be obliged to yield to the pressure now being brought to bear by the country at large.

So much for the declarations of the silver men. As a matter of fact, there has not been a time since the repeal movement started that the prospect of final success in the Senate seemed as good as it does now. Not until the real fight is over will the public get an adequate idea of the generalship that has been exhibited by those who have undertaken to carry out the wishes of the Administration and the public. Every day in the last week there has been a conversion of one or more Senators who started out with a declaration against repeal. One of the most significant features of the fight is found in the speech of Senator Gordon of Georgia, delivered to-day in the Senate.

A week ago Mr. Teller and his associates unhesitatingly named Mr. Gordon as one of their adherents. To-day they had the pleasure of listening to some very strong remarks in favor of unconditional repeal which that gentleman made in the course of a forceful speech. Mr. Gordon has discovered that there is a universal demand for repeal. He believes in the use of silver, but he realizes that the repeal of the purchasing provision of the Sherman law at this time would immediately restore confidence to the country. Confidence is a quantity very much needed in the South just now. The cotton crop is to be moved, and the cotton men most interested are finding it difficult to raise the money. Much as they would like to see silver pushed to the front they do not propose to stand in their own light.

Mr. Gordon said to-day that in the long list of financial woes, there was heard the voice of the people calling upon Democrats to redeem their pledges. In his opinion the thing to do was to cut out the obnoxious clause of the Sherman law and later try to place a sound financial law on the statute books.

Mr. Gordon's declaration was irritating to the silver Senators, for it constituted a plain notice to the public that still another man has deserted the sinking silver ship. To-night some of the more talkative silver men are making light of Senator Gordon's change of position. They find this a difficult task. One of the men who has been instrumental in bringing about the changed conditions in the Senate said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that no importance need be attached by the public to the utterances of a few Senators from silver States regarding the outcome of the present struggle.

"Any one who will take the pains to acquaint himself with the facts cannot fail to discover the complete change which has taken place since the repeal bill was first taken up by the House," said this gentleman. "At that time our hopes were not very high. Although the silver men in the House had consented to the programme so skillfully put forward by the repeal leaders, there were a good many Senators who seemed likely to resist repeal indefinitely. As the fight in the House progressed those who were laboring with the Senators began to see the light ahead. Perhaps you noticed that many of the Senators paid close attention to the speeches in the House. I have seen half a dozen at a time on the floor during the debate. The influence brought to bear on the Representatives penetrated to the upper chamber also. Senators who came to Washington at the beginning of the session opposed to repeal began to change their views. The overwhelming majority for repeal yesterday practically settled the question, so far as the Senate is concerned.

"From this time forward there will be a constant leverage brought to bear upon the Senators. Petitions without number asking for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law have been pouring in since the first day of the session. Yesterday one Southern Senator who has been reckoned as a strong pro-silver man presented two petitions in favor of repeal. They came from the South, too. It is my opinion, based upon talks with Senators who are thoroughly posted, that the debate will be much shorter than the anti-repeal people say it will, and that the majority in favor of repeal will be surprisingly large. I am confident that there will not be any filibustering. The Senate thoroughly understands that its popularity is on the wane, as shown by the widespread movement to elect Senators by the vote of the people, and it will not take the one step necessary to set on foot a gigantic opposition to it."

SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Finance Committee Loses No Time in Reporting the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill repealing part of the Sherman act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar, and he gave notice that he should ask the Senate to take it up and consider it immediately after the morning business, from this time on, until final action be taken. The substitute, he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported from the Finance Committee. He understood that notice of an intention to address the Senate had been given by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) and the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) and he suggested that their remarks might be made on the bill which he had just reported. He explained further that the bill as reported from the Finance Committee was identical with that passed by the House, so far as concerned the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act; and that, from that point on, there was a certain matter in the substitute which was not in the House bill and which, in his judgment, improved it and made it more acceptable.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.,) said: "Does the Senator propose to call up his bill to-day?"

Mr. Voorhees answered: "If there be a single objection it must go over under the rules."

"I object," quickly responded Mr. Teller.

"Then I have the right to call up the bill already before the Senate," said Mr. Voorhees.

"The National Bank bill being before the Senate," said Mr. Teller, "I have sought an opportunity to express my opinion upon it."

"I shall certainly accommodate the Senator," replied Mr. Voorhees, "by moving to take up the National Bank bill."

"That bill is up," said Mr. Teller.

"Very well," said Mr. Voorhees. "Let it be understood that the Senator from Colorado objects to this bill being made a special order to-day. That objection takes the bill over till to-morrow."

Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Finance Committee, said that the substitute just reported was a majority report, in which the minority of the committee did not concur. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) was then laid before the Senate. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government during the current year, and, if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency, and whether legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency.

The resolution gave rise to a long discussion. Senators Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) and Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) opposed the resolution as calling for problematical statements, as calculated to create needless alarm, or as reflecting on the Secretary of the Treasury. A motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee was made by Mr. Voorhees. That motion was opposed by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) and by Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)

Mr. Hill declared that he had as much confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury as the Senator from Indiana had, but he could see no danger to the country from the adoption of the resolution. It contained no manifestation of any lack of confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury. What harm could there be in asking information as to what the revenues of the Government for the current year would be? There was no suggestion that the resolution would disturb the interests of the country or that there was anything to be covered up. He had not heard it suggested, except vaguely and indefinitely, that the resolution was an attack on any one. He was opposed to the system which he thought was now to be inaugurated, of referring to committees all resolutions calling on heads of departments for information. He took the same position to-day which he had taken the other day on the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer.

He had not been consulted by the Senator from Nevada in regard to the resolution. He knew nothing about it. Certainly there was nothing in it that would alarm the country. What was the situation? There seemed to be some dispute as to whether Congress was to legislate on the tariff question at this extraordinary session. There seemed to be no fixed policy on the subject. But if there was to be tariff legislation it was necessary to know what were the anticipated revenues of the Government. He had such confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury that he was ready to believe that whatever suggestion he might make in relation to the revenues would probably be adopted by the two Houses of Congress, and he (Mr. Hill) should be pleased to hear from him.

Mr. Stewart demanded the resolution. There was a rumor, he said, that there was a deficiency in the revenue now, and that the Treasury had difficulty in paying current expenses. There was a rumor that the gold reserve was being paid out for current expenses, and he did not suppose that the Senate desired that to be done.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.,) asked Mr. Stewart whether he did not know that the Democratic Party was in power in the Senate, and that the responsibility was upon it.

"No," Mr. Stewart replied, "I do not know that. I know that the gold party claims to be in power. I think there are more Administration men on the Republican side of the chamber than there are on the Democratic side. [Laughter.] That is the condition at this extraordinary session. I do not think that the Democratic Party is in power at all in this Senate. It is the gold party that claims to be in power. I do not believe that it is. That is not the way the lines are drawn. We hear more eulogy of the Administration from the Republican side than from the Democratic side. If this resolution had been introduced by an Administration Republican there would have been no objection to it."

Finally the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee—yeas, 40; nays, 16. The Senators voting nay were Messrs. Allen, Call, Dubois, Hansbrough, Hill, Irby, Jones, (Nev.,) Kyle, Lindsay, Peffer, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, White, (Cal.,) and Walcott.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said that he was not in the room of the Judiciary Committee yesterday when the Senator from New-York (Mr. Hill) was instructed to report a bill to repeal the Federal election law. He did not concur in that report.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Oregon,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act, and said that he would seek an opportunity of addressing the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) addressed the Senate in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. There was, he said, one crumb of comfort in the present calamities of the country. They emphasized the damage done by Congressional mistakes. In the long Iliad of financial woes there was heard one cheering note. That note was the voice of the people calling upon Democrats to redeem their pledges. It was the popular demand for the repeal of the Sherman law, and for the inauguration of a sound and stable and liberal policy of finance. The Democratic Party had made to the people four distinct, emphatic, and unequivocal promises. They were: To reform the tariff, to repeal the Sherman law, to place gold and silver on an equal footing, and to remove the tax on State banks.

Coupled with those promises there had been the one condition—that the people should turn out the Republicans and turn the Government over to the Democrats. The people had relied on these promises, had met the condition, had turned out the Republicans, and had turned the Government over to the Democrats. And now, with anxious, even agonizing, suspense, the people looked to the Democrats to see what they were going to do. There was no escape for the party. It had either to redeem or to repudiate its pledges. The pledge as to tariff reform would, doubtless, be fulfilled in due time; not so as to hamper or cripple the industries of the country; not so as to place obstructions in the pathway either of infant or of aged industries; but, by a better disposition, a wiser adjustment, possibly by free raw materials, to help manufactures, to lift the burdens of labor, to protect the common people, and thus to benefit all. For the sake of the great party to which he belonged he sincerely trusted that as much might be truthfully said of the pledge of financial reform, and he believed that as much might be said. The party had promised to repeal the Sherman law.

Why, he asked, halt between two opinions? Why hesitate between conditional and unconditional repeal? If the friends of bimetallism—none more ardent and sincere than himself—were strong enough to impose conditions upon the repealing bill, that same strength would suffice to enact bimetallism in an independent bill. The Sherman act was not the friend, but the foe, of bimetallism. As a true friend of bimetallism, firmly convinced of its vitalizing influence on the languishing industries of the whole country, he appealed for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. He declared that he should support unhesitatingly a prompt concurrence in the House bill. With the uncompromising attitude of the House against bimetallism and for immediate repeal of the Sherman law, an insistence by the Senate on the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance would involve indefinite postponement, and for that reason he could not support the substitute.

If the Senate insisted on settling ratios and plans for parity prior to repeal, while the House insisted that ratios and plans for parity should come after repeal, the country would be brought face to face with a condition which all deplored. It would involve additional delay, and in the meantime the condition of the country would grow more and more alarming. While Congress delayed, Southern cotton was seeking a market, with few buyers save foreign houses and their agents, and the price had descended far below the cost of production. If the Senate should now lock the wheels of progress, which had been set in motion in the other end of the Capitol, the price of cotton would again descend below the cost of production. He could not vote for any measure that involved additional delay.

Mr. Gordon, in the concluding portion of his speech, advocated the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. He said that it was absolutely certain that the States might be wisely and properly, and that they ought to be, trusted with a larger share of responsibility in financial operations. He was quite sure of being within bounds when he said that if the last Congress had repealed that tax at its first session Georgia would have adopted a system that was sound, safe, stable, and capable of accomplishing all the purposes of domestic trade, and the panic would have been impossible in Georgia.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.,) addressed the Senate in an argument to prove that the Sherman law is not responsible for the financial troubles of the country. Almost without exception, he said, every one who had addressed the Senate had spoken as if there was some great calamity impending over the people of the United States. He wanted to enter his protest against "the calamity howlers of the Senate." The people of the United States were still alive. The sun was still shining. The country was as rich to-day as it was when Congress adjourned last March. There was no reason for any man to say in the Senate Chamber that the times portended any unusual or extraordinary disaster. There might be, and there undoubtedly was, a financial stringency. But was this the first time the people of the United States had faced a financial stringency or, in common terms, a panic? Was it of longer duration than any preceding one? Was it more frightful in character than ordinary panics? He denied it.

There was a disturbed financial condition of unusual character, and it seemed to him that the first thing to do would be to inquire what brought it about. And yet, during the three weeks of the session he had not heard anybody suggest an intelligent reason for the present financial condition. Nobody had analyzed the question as to whether the cause was or was not the Sherman act. He could not see how the issue of 150,000,000 of Treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion could have brought about the existing distress. If the Government had bought the silver and dumped it in the sea, it would have had no influence on the finances of the world—and the existing disturbance was as wide as the world. There had been no logical attempt on the floor of the Senate, and there would not be any, to show that the Sherman law was the root of the evil with which the country was struggling.

He challenged any Senator to tell the Senate, and to tell the American people, that he believed that the people had brought about the panic because they were afraid of their money. If he did, he would be under obligation to cite some instance where the American people had exhibited fright and fear of their money. There had been taken from the banks of the United States since early last Spring at least $150,000,000 by men who were dissatisfied with the present condition of things. They had taken out their money and had put it away; but they had not demanded gold. They took whatever currency they could get. He challenged the Boards of Trade and he challenged the banks to show that any bank depositor had demanded to be paid in any particular kind of money. The reports from the Treasury Department would show that these people who drew out greenbacks and Treasury notes did not rush to the Treasury for gold. He had been in the City of Denver when four banks there—all solvent—closed. He had gone on the street where the crowd was gathered, and asked the people what the trouble was, and he was told—with almost one universal voice: "We do not know what the trouble is. We have been told that there is to be a great financial disturbance in the country. We do not know whether the banks will be able to pay us our money when we want it, and we think it best to get it now."

Those prognostications of coming evil, Mr. Teller said, had emanated from the New-York banks and newspapers. The cry of the metropolitan papers had been followed by all the small papers of the country. None of them was able to tell what was going to happen. These misrepresentations and false statements had brought about a state of things which could be brought about in any country and at any time by such means and agencies.

Mr. Teller went on at great length to discuss the course taken by the New-York banks in refusing to pay their depositors' checks in currency and in trying to work up public opinion in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. He quoted reported interviews with the President and Secretary Carlisle, and criticised the views attributed to the President (which, he said, had never been denied) that the people of the United States needed an object lesson and were going to get it.

At 4:30, without concluding his remarks, he yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business, and afterward, at 5:15, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

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VOTE OF STATES IN SECTIONS.

Even in the Stronghold of Free Coinage Nearly Half the People Desired Repeal.

The following table shows the vote on the repeal of the Sherman law by States, grouped in sections, and the number of people in those States either for or against the measure. Only about 2 per cent. of Northeastern States opposed the repeal of the Sherman law, and in Southern States, the stronghold of the free-coinage men, almost half voted in favor of the Wilson bill:

NORTHEASTERN STATES.	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
Maine	661,086	
New-Hampshire	376,530	
Vermont	332,422	
Massachusetts	2,238,943	
Rhode Island	345,506	
Connecticut	746,258	
New-York	5,997,853	
New-Jersey	1,444,953	
Pennsylvania	4,959,241	325,773
Delaware	168,493	
Total	17,071,285	325,773
WESTERN STATES.		
Ohio	2,473,138	199,178
Indiana	2,111,404	
Illinois	2,822,321	1,004,030
Michigan	1,903,350	190,539
Minnesota	1,115,303	185,983
Wisconsin	1,680,880	
Nebraska	176,752	882,158
Iowa	1,557,648	354,248
North Dakota	182,719	
South Dakota		328,808
Montana		132,159
Idaho		84,385
Wyoming		60,705
Kansas		1,427,096
Colorado		412,198
Total	14,023,515	5,261,487
PACIFIC STATES.		
Washington	174,695	174,695
Oregon		313,767
California	328,055	857,095
Nevada		45,761
Total	502,750	1,391,318
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Arkansas	206,187	921,892
Alabama	512,522	1,000,495
Florida	202,792	188,630
Georgia	994,615	842,737
Louisiana	521,723	596,864
Mississippi	184,297	1,105,303
North Carolina	363,969	1,253,978
South Carolina	134,369	1,016,780
Tennessee	733,527	1,033,991
Kentucky	1,503,336	355,279
Texas	675,608	1,559,515
Virginia	1,305,462	346,518
West Virginia	762,794	
Maryland	1,043,380	
Missouri	516,133	2,163,051
Total	9,660,714	12,385,033
Grand total	41,258,264	19,363,611

Forepaugh's Men Arrested.

HYDE PARK, Vt., Aug. 29.—Forepaugh's circus exhibited here this afternoon. The attempts of Sheriff Martin of Montgomery to arrest one man met with resistance, and Sheriff Stevens of Lamoille County called a posse and assisted. A general fight ensued, in which the circus men used bludgeons, knives, and pistols, but the officers succeeded in putting fifteen men in jail. Officers Stevens, Town, and Waite were severely handled, but pluckily held their ground and effected the arrest of most of the gang.

All the property of the circus off the railroad track was attached. It is not certainly known whether or not Forepaugh was personally present, but officers are in pursuit of one man supposed to be him who took an early leave. To-night collateral was deposited, and the circus will proceed to Richmond to-morrow.

POPULATION FOR REPEAL 41,258,264

POPULATION AGAINST REPEAL 19,363,611

After the overwhelming defeat of the free-coinage advocates at Washington Monday, it is interesting and instructive to analyze the vote by which it was accomplished more fully than is possible from a mere statement of the result. To that end THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes tables which show how slight and from what quarters of the country came the opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law. It was the intention to publish these tables yesterday morning, but late Monday night, while the telegraph wires were loaded with data necessary for their compilation, communication with Washington was interrupted by the great gale, and it was not possible accurately to complete the work.

The table immediately following shows the complexion of the vote from each State and the number of people represented by each Congressman. The gross total is emphatic and suggestive. It shows that 41,258,264 people, through their representatives at Washington, demanded the repeal of the Sherman law while opposed to them were the representatives of but 19,363,611 people, much less than a third of the population of the country.

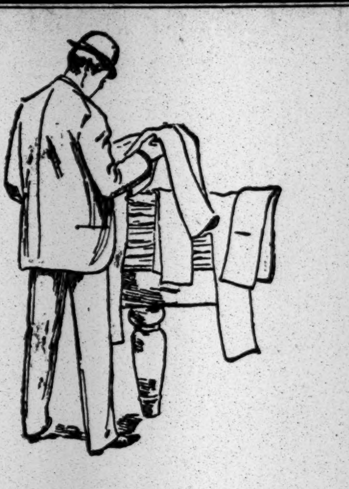
Some of the States, notably New-York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Connecticut, were unanimous for repeal, while from Pennsylvania, with its twenty-eight Representatives, only two were counted in the opposition, and from Ohio but one.

The vote as analyzed follows:

ALABAMA.

Dist.		For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
1	R. H. Clarke (D.)	151,757	
2	J. F. Stallings (D.)		188,214
3	W. C. Oates (D.)	179,680	
4	G. A. Robbins (D.)		161,184
5	J. E. Cobb (D.)		185,720
6	J. H. Bankhead (D.)		158,838
7	W. H. Denson (D.)		130,451
8	J. Wheeler (D.)		176,088
9	L. W. Turpin (D.)	181,085	
ARKANSAS.			
1	P.D. McCullough, Jr., (D.)		220,261
2	C. R. Breckinridge (D.)	206,187	
3	T. C. McRae (D.)		190,805
4	W. L. Terry (D.)		147,806
5	H. A. Dinsmore (D.)		197,942
6	R. Neill (D.)		160,181
CALIFORNIA.			
1	T. J. Geary (D.)	163,037	
2	A. Caminetti (D.)		155,998
3	S. G. Hilborn (R.)		162,750
4	J. G. Maguire (D.)		147,642
5	E. F. Loud (R.)		228,717
6	M. Cannon (P. D.)	165,018	
7	W. W. Bowers (R.)		161,988
COLORADO.			
1	L. Pence (P. D.)		206,099
2	J. C. Bell (P.)		206,099
CONNECTICUT.			
1	L. Sperry (D.)	172,261	
2	J. P. Pigott (D.)	248,582	
3	C. A. Russell (R.)	121,792	
4	R. E. De Forest (D.)	203,623	
DELAWARE.			
	*J. W. Causey (D.)	168,493	
FLORIDA.			
1	S. R. Mallory (D.)		188,630
2	C. M. Cooper (D.)	202,792	
GEORGIA.			
1	R. E. Lester (D.)	169,809	
2	B. E. Russell (D.)	180,300	
3	C. F. Crisp (D.)		159,658
4	C. L. Moses (D.)		166,121
5	L. F. Livingston (D.)		165,638
6	T. B. Cabaniss (D.)	165,942	
7	J. W. Maddox (D.)		179,259
8	T. G. Lawson (D.)	170,801	
9	F. C. Tate (D.)		172,061
10	J. C. C. Black (D.)	160,758	
11	H. G. Turner (D.)	155,948	
IDAHO.			
	*Willis Sweet (R.)		84,385
ILLINOIS.			
	*J. C. Black (D.)		
	*A. J. Hunter (D.)		
1	J. F. Aldrich (R.)	316,280	
2	L. E. McGann (D.)	268,462	
3	A.C. Durborow, Jr., (D.)	307,972	
4	J. Goldzier (D.)	299,208	
5	A. J. Hopkins (R.)	154,679	
6	R. R. Hitt (R.)	143,407	
7	T. J. Henderson (R.)	130,123	
8	R. A. Childs (R.)	198,486	
9	H. K. Wheeler (R.)	154,471	
10	P. S. Post (R.)	162,222	
11	B. F. Marsh (R.)		167,006
12	J. J. McDannold (D.)	177,359	
13	W. M. Springer (D.)	183,105	
14	B. F. Funk (R.)	160,681	
15	J. G. Cannon (R.)		166,613
16	G. W. Fithian (D.)		164,413
17	E. Lane (D.)		158,780
18	W. S. Forman (D.)	164,866	
19	J. R. Williams (D.)		165,796
20	G. W. Smith (R.)		182,422
INDIANA.			
1	A. H. Taylor (D.)	186,263	
2	J. L. Bretz (D.)	161,387	
3	J. B. Brown (D.)	170,209	
4	W. S. Holman (D.)	142,314	
5	G. W. Cooper (D.)	148,925	
6	H. U. Johnson (R.)	139,359	
7	W. D. Bynum (D.)	195,472	
8	E. V. Brookshire (D.)	183,641	
9	Dan Waugh (R.)	182,344	
10	T. Hammond (D.)	156,749	
11	A. N. Martin (D.)	187,720	
12	W. F. McNagny (D.)	162,216	
13	C. G. Conn (D.)	175,905	
IOWA.			
1	J. H. Gear (R.)	153,712	
2	W. I. Hayes (D.)	172,990	
3	D. B. Henderson (R.)	184,437	
4	T. Updegraff (R.)	169,344	
5	R. G. Cousins (R.)	168,175	
6	J. F. Lacey (R.)	155,354	
7	J. A. T. Hull (R.)	161,320	
8	W. P. Hepburn (R.)		173,484
9	A. L. Hager (R.)		180,764
10	J. P. Dolliver (R.)	188,346	
11	G. D. Perkins (R.)	203,470	
KANSAS.			
	*W. A. Harris (P. D.)		
1	Case Broderick (R.)		167,314
2	E. H. Funston (R.)		209,148
3	T. J. Hudson (D.)		201,584
4	Charles Curtis (R.)		214,544
5	John Davis (P.)		177,151
6	William Baker (P.)		179,147
7	Jerry Simpson (P.)		178,208
KENTUCKY.			
1	W. J. Stone (D.)	170,500	
2	W. T. Ellis (D.)		178,808
3	I. H. Goodnight (D.)		176,471
4	A. B. Montgomery (D.)	192,055	
5	A. G. Caruth (D.)	188,598	
6	A. S. Berry (D.)	160,649	
7	W.C.P. Breckinridge (D)	141,461	
8	J. B. McCreary (D.)	142,671	
9	T. H. Paynter (D.)	176,212	
10	M. C. Lisle (D)	149,058	
11	Silas Adams (R.)	187,481	
LOUISIANA.			
1	Adolph Meyer (D.)	154,913	
2	R. C. Davey (D.)	152,025	
3	Andrew Price (D.)	214,785	
4	N. C. Blanchard (D.)		193,760
5	C. J. Boatner (D.)		194,302
6	S. M. Robertson (D.)		208,802
MAINE.			
1	T. B. Reed (R.)	153,778	
2	Nelson Dingley Jr.,(R.)	169,528	
3	S. L. Milliken (R.)	154,710	
4	C. A. Boutelle (R.)	183,070	
MARYLAND.			
1	R. F. Brattan (D.)	158,246	
2	J. F. C. Talbott (D.)	208,165	
3	H. W. Rusk (D.)	166,799	
4	Isidor Rayner (D.)	183,005	
5	Barnes Compton (D.)	153,912	
6	W. M. McKaig (D.)	172,263	
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1	A. B. Wright (R.)	170,297	
2	F. H. Gillett (R.)	173,951	
3	J. H. Walker (R.)	171,484	
4	L. D. Apsley (R.)	170,221	
5	M. T. Stevens (D.)	172,178	
6	William Cogswell (R.)	169,418	
7	William Everett (D.)	174,866	
8	S. W. McCall (R.)	174,274	
9	J. H. O'Neil (D.)	170,458	
10	M. J. McEttrick (D.)	174,008	
11	W. F. Draper (R.)	173,185	
12	E. A. Morse (R.)	173,068	
13	C. S. Randall (R.)	171,535	
MICHIGAN.			
1	Unrepresented		
2	J. S. Gorman (D.)	191,841	
3	J. C. Burrows (R.)	172,319	
4	H. F. Thomas (R.)	180,179	
5	G. F. Richardson (P. D.)	178,081	
6	D. D. Aitken (R.)		190,539
7	J. R. Whiting (D.)	181,435	
8	W. S. Linton (R.)	172,242	
9	J. W. Moon (R.)	148,626	
10	T. A. E. Weadock (D.)	154,811	
11	John Avery (R.)	167,669	
12	S. M. Stephenson (R.)	180,658	
MINNESOTA.			
1	J. A. Tawney (R.)	185,584	
2	J. T. McCleary (R.)	188,480	
3	O. M. Hall (D.)	187,215	
4	A. R. Kiefer (R.)	185,383	
5	Loren Fletcher (R.)	185,294	
6	M. R. Baldwin (D.)	183,397	
7	H. E. Boen (P.)		185,983
MISSISSIPPI.			
1	J. M. Allen (D.)		143,315
2	J. C. Kyle (D.)		170,512
3	T. C. Catchings (D.)	184,297	
4	H. D. Money (D.)		213,236
5	J. S. Williams (D.)		224,618
6	T. R. Stockdale (D.)		166,913
7	C. E. Hooker (D.)		186,692
MISSOURI.			
1	W. H. Hatch (D.)		179,344
2	U. S. Hall (D.)		174,726
3	A. M. Dockery (D.)		174,726
4	D. D. Burnes (D.)		164,264
5	J. C. Tarsney (D.)		190,694
6	D. A. De Armond (D.)		161,784
7	J. T. Heard (D.)		201,708
8	R. P. Bland (D.)		188,313
9	Champ Clark (D.)		152,442
10	Richard Bartholdt (R.)	172,447	
11	C. F. Joy (R.)	187,802	
12	S. W. Cobb (D.)	155,884	
13	R. W. Fyan (D.)		162,510
14	Marshall Arnold (D.)		230,478
15	C. H. Morgan (D.)		183,071
MONTANA.			
	*C. S. Hartman (R.)		132,159
NEBRASKA.			
1	W. J. Bryan (D.)		177,055
2	D. H. Mercer (R.)	176,752	
3	G. D. Meiklejohn (R.)		163,674
4	E. J. Hainer (R.)		195,414
5	W. A. McKeighan (I.)		169,459
6	O. M. Kem (P. I.)		176,556
NEVADA.			
	*F. G. Newlands (S. P.)		45,761
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.			
1	H. W. Blair (R.)	190,532	
2	H. M. Baker (R.)	185,998	
NEW-JERSEY.			
1	H. C. Loudenslager (R.)	198,193	
2	J. J. Gardner (R.)	183,316	
3	J. A. Geissenhainer (D.)	159,193	
4	Johnston Cornish (D.)	188,243	
5	C. A. Cadmus (D.)	186,312	
6	T. D. English (D.)	181,830	
7	G. B. Fielder (D.)	222,053	
8	J. T. Dunn (D.)	125,793	
NEW-YORK.			
1	J. W. Covert (D.)	199,550	
2	J. M. Clancy (D.)	169,449	
3	J. C. Hendrix (D.)	174,741	
4	W. J. Coombs (D.)	169,387	
5	J. H. Graham (D.)	161,362	
6	T. F. Magner (D.)	163,648	
7	Franklin Bartlett (D.)	114,766	
8	E. J. Dunphy (D.)	125,778	
9	T. J. Campbell (D.)	189,067	
10	D. E. Sickles (D.)	156,537	
11	A. J. Cummings (D.)	148,640	
12	W. B. Cockran (D.)	130,311	
13	J. De W. Warner (D.)	175,994	
14	J. R. Fellows (D.)	227,978	
15	A. P. Fitch (D.)	223,838	
16	William Ryan (D.)	220,857	
17	Francis Marvin (R.)	164,052	
18	Jacob Lefever (R.)	179,790	
19	C. D. Haines (D.)	170,683	
20	Charles Tracey (D.)	164,555	
21	S. J. Schermerhorn (D.)	187,119	
22	N. M. Curtis (R.)	185,123	
23	J. M. Wever (R.)	191,155	
24	C. A. Chickering (R.)	170,495	
25	J. S. Sherman (R.)	168,530	
26	G. W. Ray (R.)	209,103	
27	J. J. Belden (R.)	189,139	
28	S. E. Payne (R.)	213,142	
29	C. W. Gillet (R.)	174,676	
30	J. W. Wadsworth (R.)	195,553	
31	J. Van Voorhis (R.)	189,586	
32	D. N. Lockwood (D.)	164,450	
33	Charles Daniels (R.)	158,531	
34	W. B. Hooker (R.)	179,308	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1	Wm. A. B. Branch (D.)		172,604
2	F. A. Woodard (D.)		182,461
3	B. F. Grady (D.)		160,288
4	B. H. Bunn (D.)	186,432	
5	Thomas Settle (R.)	177,537	
6	S. B. Alexander (D.)		204,686
7	J. S. Henderson (D.)		169,490
8	W. H. Bower (D.)		190,784
9	Wm. T. Crawford (D.)		173,665
NORTH DAKOTA.			
	*M. N. Johnson (R.)	182,719	
OHIO.			
1	Bellamy Storer (R.)	169,280	
2	J. A. Caldwell (R.)	205,293	
3	G. W. Houk (D.)	172,870	
4	F. C. Layton (D.)	163,632	
5	D. D. Donovan (D.)	161,537	
6	G. W. Hulick (R.)	122,028	
7	G. W. Wilson (R.)	161,537	
8	L. M. Strong (R.)	175,917	
9	B. F. Ritchie (D.)	190,685	
10	Unrepresented		
11	C. H. Grosvenor (R.)	174,315	
12	J. H. Outhwaite (D.)	158,026	
13	D. D. Hare (D.)	185,324	
14	M. D. Harter (D.)	178,259	
15	H. C. Van Voorhis (R.)	162,131	
16	A. J. Pearson (D.)	160,399	
17	J. A. D. Richards (D.)	176,744	
18	G. P. Ikirt (D.)		199,178
19	S. A. Northway (R.)	181,474	
20	W. J. White (R.)	177,240	
21	T. L. Johnson (D.)	172,707	
OREGON.			
1	Binger Hermann (R.)		155,562
2	William R. Ellis (R.)		158,205
PENNSYLVANIA.			
	*A. McDowell (R.)		
	*William Lilly (R.)		
1	H. H. Bingham (R.)	208,376	
2	Charles O'Neill (R.)	131,416	
3	William McAleer (I. D.)	129,764	
4	J. E. Reyburn (R.)	309,986	
5	A. C. Harmer (R.)	267,422	
6	J. B. Robinson (R.)	164,060	
7	I. P. Wanger (R.)	193,905	
8	Howard Mutchler (D.)	152,367	
9	C. J. Erdman (D.)	213,958	
10	M. Brosius (R.)	149,095	
11	J. A. Scranton (R.)	142,088	
12	W. H. Hines (D.)	201,203	
13	J. B. Reilly (D.)	154,163	
14	E. M. Woomer (R.)	171,384	
15	M. B. Wright (R.)	146,227	
16	A. C. Hopkins (R.)		174,375
17	S. P. Wolverton (D.)	138,795	
18	T. M. Mahon (R.)	169,443	
19	F. E. Beltzhoover (D.)	180,246	
20	J. D. Hicks (R.)	213,202	
21	D. B. Heiner (R.)	245,746	
22	John Dalzell (R.)	279,355	
23	W. A. Stone (R.)	164,215	
24	W. A. Sipe (D.)	288,485	
25	T. W. Phillips (R.)	198,677	
26	J. C. Sibley (P. D.)		151,398
27	C. W. Stone (R.)	138,326	
28	G. F. Kribbs (D.)	180,357	
RHODE ISLAND.			
1	Oscar Lapham (D.)	172,753	
2	C. H. Page (D.)	172,753	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1	W. H. Brawley (D.)	134,369	
2	W. J. Talbert (D.)		151,220
3	A. C. Latimer (D.)		152,060
4	G. W. Shell (D.)		196,387
5	T. J. Strait (A. D.)		141,750
6	J. L. McLaurin (D.)		158,851
7	G. W. Murray (R.)		216,512
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
	*J. A. Pickler (R.)		164,404
	*W. V. Lucas (R.)		164,404
TENNESSEE.			
1	A. A. Taylor (R.)		183,541
2	J. C. Houk (R.)	190,582	
3	H. C. Snodgrass (D.)		199,972
4	Benton McMillin (D.)	159,940	
5	J. D. Richardson (D.)		153,773
6	J. E. Washington (D.)	196,097	
7	N. N. Cox (D.)		153,846
8	Benjamin A. Enloe (D.)		161,820
9	J. C. McDearmon (D.)		174,729
10	Josiah Patterson (D.)	186,918	
TEXAS.			
1	J. C. Hutcheson (D.)		102,827
2	S. B. Cooper (D.)		210,238
3	C. B. Kilgore (D.)		133,188
4	D. B. Culberson (D.)		170,001
5	J. W. Bailey (D.)		199,477
6	Jo Abbott (D.)		210,907
7	G. C. Pendleton (D.)	182,894	
8	C. K. Bell (D.)		174,048
9	J. D. Sayers (D.)		175,149
10	Walter Gresham (D.)	166,668	
11	William H. Crain (D.)	189,958	
12	T. M. Paschal (D.)	136,088	
13	J. V. Cockrell (D.)		190,080
VERMONT.			
1	H. H. Powers (R.)	169,940	
2	W. W. Grout (R.)	162,482	
VIRGINIA.			
1	W. A. Jones (D.)		187,010
2	D. G. Tyler (D.)	145,536	
3	George D. Wise (D.)	172,081	
4	J. F. Epes (D.)		159,508
5	C. A. Swanson (D.)	161,577	
6	P. C. Edmunds (D.)	184,498	
7	C. T. O'Ferrall (D.)	155,197	
8	E. E. Meredith (D.)	147,968	
9	J. W. Marshall (D.)	187,467	
10	H. St. G. Tucker (D.)	155,138	
WASHINGTON.			
	*J. L. Wilson (R.)		174,695
	*W. H. Doolittle (R.)	174,695	
WEST VIRGINIA.			
1	J. O. Pendleton (D.)	177,840	
2	W. L. Wilson (D.)	187,305	
3	J. D. Alderson (D.)	202,289	
4	James Capehart (D.)	195,360	
WISCONSIN.			
1	H. A. Cooper (R.)	163,900	
2	Charles Barwig (D)	166,342	
3	J. W. Babcock (R.)	173,572	
4	P. J. Somers (D.)	236,101	
5	G. H. Brickner (D.)	113,453	
6	O. A. Wells (D.)	181,001	
7	G. B. Shaw (R.)	150,331	
8	L. E. Barnes (D.)	179,408	
9	Thomas Lynch (D.)	164,777	
10	N. P. Haugen (R.)	149,845	
WYOMING.			
	*Henry A. Coffeen (D.)		60,705
	Total	41,258,264	19,363,611

*Congressmen at Large.



The stock of independent Trousers has had a sharp revision and all depleted lots of $5, $6, $7, and $8 qualities go into a common pool at $3 each.

More small and large waists than medium.

Some at each store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

DAVENPORT TOLD TO MOVE

HIS ROOMS IN THE POST OFFICE NEEDED BY MR. DAYTON.

The Supervisor of Elections Will Probably Not Give Up His Quarters Without Remonstrance—Precedents Which He May Call to His Aid—Why His Rooms Are Asked for—His Long Career as a Busybody at Election Times—Efforts to Repeal the Law Under Which He Acts.

C. S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Department at Washington, has instructed Postmaster Dayton to notify John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections, to vacate the Federal building, as it is desired to use the rooms now occupied by him for Post Office purposes. The following letter was sent to Mr. Davenport yesterday:

John I. Davenport, Esq., Supervisor of Elections, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to instructions this day received by me from the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby notified and requested to vacate Rooms 174, 176, and 178, now occupied by you, in the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building, in this city, and to deliver possession thereof to me on or before Sept. 1, 1893. Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Postmaster and Custodian.

The instructions to the Postmaster came from Washington on Monday, and the letter addressed to Mr. Davenport was sent by Mr. Dayton to the Union League Club by special messenger. Mr. Davenport was not at the club, and up to a late hour last night the Postmaster had no reply to his communication.

It is a question whether or not Mr. Davenport will give up his quarters in the Federal Building without remonstrance. Once before when it was sought to change his rooms he claimed a right which could not be interfered with by the authorities in Washington. At that time Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman wanted Mr. Davenport to vacate Room 100, which he was occupying, and take quarters in the dome.

Mr. Davenport objected. He said the Treasury Department had no right whatever to disturb the occupants of the building, especially for the purpose of bringing into the building any department such as the Internal Revenue, as the Secretary had proposed.

Under the deed of the land from the city the Government was to erect a building solely for the use of the United States courts and the Post Office. In violation of this covenant the land and building were to revert to the city. Mr. Davenport contended that the Secretary would violate this understanding did he introduce a new department.

Mr. Davenport was instrumental in having the Board of Aldermen pass a resolution to inquire into the case, and, finally, the matter was settled in Washington, Attorney General Devens deciding that the Secretary of the Treasury could not order Mr. Davenport about, he being a court officer. Not until Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court wanted Room 100 did Mr. Davenport move. He first went to the rooms on the Broadway side of the fifth floor, and later he was moved from there to the room he now holds on the Park Row side of the fifth floor, once the storage place for the patent models used in cases before the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Davenport was appointed Chief Supervisor of Federal Elections in 1871 by Judge Woodruff, and he has been about the Federal building in an official capacity ever since.

Mr. Dayton wishes to have more room for the Post Office, in order to concentrate his departments.

Last March Judge Brown ruled that the Treasury Department was merely the caretaker of the building, and in no sense authorized to make changes in the arrangements of the building in so far as tenants are concerned.

Mr. Davenport is surrounded by enemies on all sides. His methods have brought the hatred of even many of his own party down on his head. In the Senate, on Aug. 28, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Hill for the repeal of the Federal election laws. If this bill is passed, Mr. Davenport's occupation will be gone. It is understood that the bill is directly aimed at him. Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch is also fighting him in the House, and has said that he must go. His methods have been made the subject of searching inquiries by Congressman Fitch for over two years, and Mr. Fitch has declared that the investigation has revealed the wildest dishonesty in Mr. Davenport's dealings with the Government.

As to Mr. Davenport himself, the public knows but little; but that little is more than the public has been able to digest with relish or comfort. He has been usually quiet, only drawing his salary, except at election time, when he would swoop down upon the polls with a horde of followers called Special Deputy United States Marshals and arrest hundreds of voters and drag them to the Federal building. There they would be incarcerated in an iron cage, generally to be released at night after the polls closed, or to be discharged in the courts on the morning after election.

In 1868 Davenport appeared as counsel for the Union League Club in the Congressional investigation of alleged frauds in the naturalization of voters in this city. The result of the investigation was a report to Congress recommending legislation to prevent a recurrence of the frauds said to have been discovered.

Here is where Mr. Davenport saw the chance of his life. He had no doubt but that the legislation asked for would be enacted. During the next year he devoted himself to keeping the subject alive by busying himself with the registers of voters and announcing from time to time the discovery of frauds. At the same time he was busying himself working out the details of a bill which would meet his ideas of desirable legislation. This bill was the present Federal elections law, which a Democratic Congress now proposes to repeal.

Mr. Davenport succeeded in getting himself appointed as Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Federal district embracing New-York. From that time the public has been subjected to periodical doses of Davenport which have been unpalatable in the extreme.

The history of Davenport's cage in the Federal building is familiar to every one who can read. He has been no respecter of persons, and in that cage have been crowded together the sleek, well-dressed gambler, the modestly-attired private citizen, and the ragged and filthy tramp.

Escaped from Flatbush Insane Asylum.

Robert Sinbotham, twenty-seven years old, and Patrick Biskery, twenty-six years old, inmates of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution yesterday morning and are still at large.

They were shoveling coal on the grounds, and when left to themselves for a few minutes disappeared. The police are looking for them, but up to a late hour last night they had not been captured.

They are both married men. Sinbotham was placed in the asylum by his father because of excessive drinking, which unsettled his mind. His wife and child are nearly destitute, as they have no means of livelihood.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a Severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat Affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,
262 West 125th st.

Residents of Harlem wishing to advertise can save time by leaving their advertisements at the conveniently located HARLEM BRANCH OFFICE. Advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM received at regular rates. Open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The various methods of ornamentation and treatment to which silver is susceptible distinguishes it above all others, as the ART METAL. Notable illustrations to be found in our stock show into what charming forms silver is wrought, and how perfectly it can be finished.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

Concerts in Memory of Gilmore.

This is to be "Gilmore Memorial Day" at Manhattan Beach. The programmes will be of great interest. Gilmore's favorite pieces will be given by Sousa's Band, and two of his most frequently-employed singers—Mme. Luckstone Klein and Emelie Schneelock—will be heard at the afternoon and evening concerts. A welcome addition to these artists will be Marshall P. Wilder.

A grand operatic festival will finish out the week, and Marie Tavary, Rosa Lindh, Signor Michelena, and Signor Mareschalchi will be heard in an act of opera at each concert. Sousa's season, which has been a most successful one, will close on Labor Day. The details of the programmes for that day, which are promised to be especially attractive, will be announced hereafter.

Trolley Motorman Severely Injured.

John Cronin, motorman of a Flatbush Avenue trolley car, was, perhaps, fatally injured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. His car was leaving Flatbush when it came in collision with a farmer's wagon driven by John Howard. Cronin was thrown over the dashboard of the car and suffered internal injuries. His legs and head were also injured. He was taken to the hospital.

T. R. Keator Wants His Boys.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday appointed Henry E. Howland referee to take testimony in the long-protracted suit of Thomas R. Keator to recover his two children, Randall and Beverley Keator, now in custody of their grandfather, Theodore Moss.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A CLINCH.—This facile and agreeable paragraph was inspired by the management of the Empire Theatre: "Love isn't made up altogether of kisses and embraces and sweet nothings, as the author of 'Liberty Hall,' now playing at the Empire Theatre, shows. His lovers are natural, every-day people, and they make love just the same as young men and young women in real life do—quietly, slowly, and without method. But they make love all the same, and in very good style, too. Yet there is only one kiss in the play and one hug. The kiss is Swinburnean in its warmth and the hug is so ecstatic and otherwise effective that it has been christened the Viola Allen clinch. The scene occurs at the beginning of the fourth act. Miss Allen has just been asked by Henry Miller to be his wife, and she turns quickly and makes answer by seemingly wrapping her arms three or four times around Mr. Miller's neck and clinging to him as if he were the Rock of Ages. The kiss that accompanies the clinch is large and luscious. There is only one of each, but a woman would go a long way to see the Viola Allen clinch, or the 'Liberty Hall' kiss."

—"THE BLACK CROOK."—During the illness of Rayon d'Sobell, one of the French dancers of the "Black Crook," her place in the French quadrille will be filled by another quadrille artist, who made her first appearance in this city in Monday evening's performance. Mlle. Bartolletti, première danseuse, has also been ill, but will take part in the performance at the Academy of Music this evening, when she is to introduce new dances. The rearrangement of the smaller ballets has greatly improved the production, and it now appears to better advantage than since the opening of the engagement.

REHEARSING "ERMINIE."—Rehearsals for the production of "Erminie," which Francis Wilson is to make at the Broadway Theatre Oct. 2, began on the stage of that theatre on Monday morning. Sept. 9 the composer of the opera, Jakabowski, leaves Southampton for this city on the steamship New-York, to be present on the opening night. The old costume plates have been discarded, and the opera will be costumed in Directoire style.

EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES.—Important first performances near at hand are: Saturday night, "The World's Fair City Directory," at the Bijou; Monday night, "In Mizzoura," at the Fifth Avenue; "The Other Man," at the Garden, and "Fanny," at the Standard; Tuesday night, "Sheridan; or, the Maid of Bath," at the Lyceum, and "A Trip to Mars," at rejuvenated Niblo's.

MORE LIVES THAN A CAT.—Leonard Boyne, who has been thrown from his horses in the steeplechase scene of "The Prodigal Daughter" at the American Theatre half a dozen times this Summer and severely bruised each time, is back in his place again riding that dangerous steeplechaser, Roquefort.

ACROBATISM AND FARCE.—The Frantz family of gymnasts will travel with "The Sportsman" this year, doing their "turn" between the acts of the farce. M. A. Kennedy will keep his part in "The Sportsman," retiring from Charles Frohman's cohorts.

NOW A STAR.—Chauncey Olcott appears in "Mavourneen" at the Harlem Opera House next Monday night. Since Monday night, when he began his season's work at Utica, Mr. Olcott has been a star.

RECOVERED HER HEALTH.—Josephine Hall, who has been ill, has recovered her health, and will rejoin the "Aristocracy" company next week, resuming the role of Kittie Laurence.

HELPLESS INVALID.

A Great Sufferer from Rheumatism.

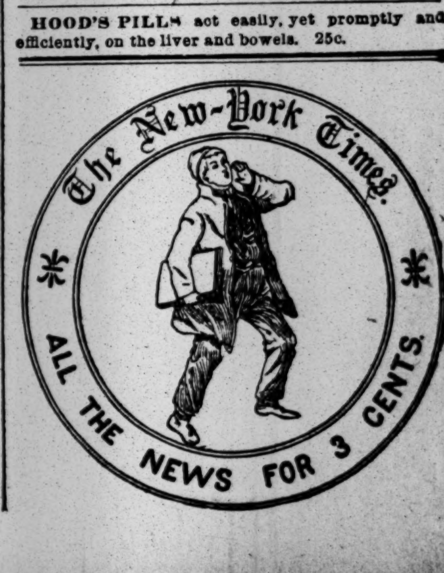
Even When Totally Helpless Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured Him.

"I am a boilermaker with W. & A. Fletcher Co., N. River Iron Works, this city, and at my business I contracted rheumatism so that I became a very great sufferer, and was really a helpless invalid. I did not work for four months, and was in a hospital for a long time. I spent a great deal of money without benefit. One day a friend advised me to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle I could get up, stand on my feet, and walk through the rooms. I continued to take the medi-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

cine, and steadily improved until I was perfectly well." C. M. HEYER, Hoboken, N. J.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.


The New-York Times.
ALL THE NEWS FOR 3 CENTS.

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MISS BATEMAN'S RESIGNATION

SHE SAYS THE WOMAN'S PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE ASKED FOR IT.

Much Surprise and Ill Feeling in Theatrical Circles—Aubrey Boucicault's Neck-and-Neck Race with His Reputation—His Wife's Complaints—Criticisms of the League's Press Committee—Miss Bateman's Story of Her Resignation—She Denies the Charges Made Against Her.

According to the Press Committee of the Professional Woman's League, there is no foundation for the report that a very pointed request for her resignation has been addressed to Miss Victory Bateman by her sisters of the league. It is safe to say that the report referred to has created an outbreak of surprise and ill feeling in theatrical circles almost equal to that evoked by the publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the fact that Lotta had been blackballed by Sorosis. All up town is agog over the news, which, as in the Lotta case, was given to the world at large under an oath-bound pledge of absolute secrecy. No one knows who of the members of either society betrayed the secrets. And everybody in the league, in consequence, is anxiously awaiting further revelations of the average amount of value attached by its members to their solemnly-sworn guarantees.

The radical facts of the case are these:

Aubrey Boucicault is the extremely good-looking and brilliant younger son of the late Dion of that name—a name often denied to him as a true patronymic by his compeers. Aubrey Boucicault was left at an early age to the sole control of his mother, Agnes Robertson, from which, in turn, he soon emancipated himself, going upon the stage, rich in the inherited gifts of both parents and the possessor as well of most of the less desirable characteristics of his talented father.

Somehow or other young Aubrey never kept the good engagements he had no trouble in getting. His professional prospects were always of the most superior order. But his personal traits perpetually dimmed them. When he left the London Criterion Company, in which he was and might have remained Charles Wyndham's understudy, with a chance of becoming his successor had it not been for the habits vaguely suggested by his associates, he went to Australia. There, too, a brilliant beginning ended in disappointment. Handsome as a picture, witty as the typical Irishman could be, and possessing a most magnetic manner, he rapidly passed beyond popularity into a well-defined state of Coventry.

Then he came here; and here, too, he galloped a neck-and-neck race with his reputation and left it distanced.

Incidentally, while a member of Stuart Robson's company, he encountered a beautiful and well-born young lady who was, in a manner, Mr. Robson's ward, and who had migrated from an American drawing room to the stage. He fell in love with her and she fell more than in love with him. They were married under circumstances which compelled Mr. Robson to peremptorily discharge the bridegroom and decline to re-engage the bride, after which the former went immediately adrift.

Mrs. Boucicault now claims, in a suit for divorce, that her husband never supported her, but deserted her, and shortly after their separation allowed his name to be so involved with that of Miss Bateman that in many quarters it was generally understood and believed that he had, with full power to do so, contracted a marriage with the second lady.

Now, the Professional Woman's League is an association not only bound to secrecy, but pledged as well to discourage the entangling alliances that are so apt to confuse the matrimonial records of the stage. In spite of the fact that some of its members have only arrived at the fair haven of pure domestic happiness after passing through two or three violent conjugal hurricanes, they are especially disposed to be inhospitable toward more recent refugees from similar experiences.

So, when Mrs. Busby Boucicault announced, in legal terms and forms, that she was the only real Mrs. Boucicault, and that there could not be room in a strictly monogamous society for a Mrs. Bateman Boucicault, it is said that the Professional Woman's League, through its experienced and judicious Board of Managers, desired Miss Bateman, thus impleaded, to resign.

"We are much gratified," says the board, "that Miss Bateman saw the extreme indelicacy of remaining in the league, under the circumstances, but we did not urge her to take the step she has decided upon."

It seems that the first move of Miss Bateman's friends, under the impression that she had been coerced, was to turn a sort of metaphorical calcium on the charming ladies who had reluctantly agreed to immolate her on their artistic and well-ordered altar of propriety. No matter how accustomed they may be to the fierce white light that beats upon them when professionally engaged, the Board of Managers was terribly put out, not to say discomfited, by the ill-natured blaze. With their hands to their eyes to shut out the glare, they want to know who it was that turned it on and why, as one of them asks very pointedly, "the past is not allowed to bury its dead." They are modest and diffident ladies who are hurt and not flattered by achieving a malice-born publicity altogether different from the seclusion they have long industriously and inoffensively cultivated upon the stage.

And, hence, they are correspondingly anxious to know who invited the scrutiny to which they object by putting them in the false position of what Charles Reade calls "prurient prudes."

"It is time," said one fair protestant, "that our women's societies discovered and made an example of those members who betray our secrets. This case is really a worse instance than that of the Lotta blackballing. This time a charming girl, whom we had to discipline under our inexorable rules, is turned over to the scorn and contumely of her sex by an empty-headed gossipper. Really, it is not our fault at all."

Another lady thought the empty-headed gossipers should not be held responsible this time, and insisted that the publication of the sad tale was due to the Press Committee of the league.

"What on earth is the Press Committee for?" inquired this lovely casuist, "if it is not to supply the press with news? Surely this is awfully interesting to the public, and we ought to be prepared to suffer personal discomfort if we gain professional advantages by doing so."

"Quite true," cried another member. "I can't conceive of a more stimulating or more fetching style of advertisement. It was that sort of thing that made Mrs. Langtry's fortune, and I insist that Miss Bateman ought to feel grateful and not ill natured toward the Press Committee for supplying her with such an awfully attractive advertisement—especially as it cost her nothing but a few easy tears."

The general impression seems to be that a sort of mass meeting will be called by those who believe in the letter as well as in the spirit of the poetic pledge of secrecy to investigate the case and discover whether or not the Press Committee exceeded its functions in giving the story to the newspapers.

"This Professional Woman's League," said an actor of the first class, "was organized to offset Sorosis, and after a fashion teach it that the stage has no less powers than literature or art. Nobody can tell what its exact objective point, or even its *raison d'être*, may be; but, so far as it has any, it apparently means the translation of a host of young women otherwise employed to a vocation which contains at present standing room only. Its 'classes' are full to overflowing of young women who want to get on the stage, or, having got there, are trying desperately to keep their footing.

"It is, in fact, a sort of highly ornate and beautifully decorated flying bridge between the profession and the amateur world. The two are charmingly mixed up by the structure.

"Curiously enough, this Bateman incident turns up as a sort of justification of Sorosis in blackballing Lotta when some of the theatrical contingent insisted on proposing and electing her. You see, the non-theatrical members of Sorosis felt that a good part of the time the stage suffers from a widespread diffusion of matrimonial disturbances. It covers a wide area. To allow it to be largely incorporated in Sorosis would be to open the parlor windows to incessant typhoons of domestic infelicity, cyclones of scandal, more or less well founded and incessantly raging.

"That is why, in tears at the mere idea of having to shut out Lotta, Sorosis felt that it would be safer, if less lively, to shut the windows right in the face of all the winds and all the rumors and scandals and gossips that are perpetually blowing over stageland."

Members of Sorosis only smile when approached upon the subject of the Bateman episode. They are evidently glad that the drama has a storm centre of its own, round which the gales may revolve without trespassing on their particular region of intellectual lotos eating. They are sorry for Miss Bateman, sorry for the Board of Managers, sorry for the Press Committee, sorry for the league itself—sorry for everything and everybody else, except the fact that the low barometer and disastrous squall elsewhere felt and lamented kept well off their own halcyon territory.

"Miss Lotta will understand now," quoth a stately lady of the type of La Belle Marquise, with emphasis, "why, to our infinite sorrow, we took the course we did when we declined any further intimacy with the dramatic art."

Miss Victory Bateman was seen at the home of her mother, Mrs. Burke, at 152 West Ninety-first Street, yesterday afternoon.

"I was asked to resign from the Professional Woman's League," she said, "by Miss Rosa Rand. After I had been named as co-respondent in the Boucicault divorce suit Miss Rand came to me in the rooms of the Professional Woman's League and said: 'Vicky, I have been asked to secure your resignation. You must resign, and after this affair blows over, you will be taken back again. It is a sad and painful duty for me to perform, but, my dear, you must resign. We cannot have you in the league with such a scandal attached to your name.'

"I said: 'I am not guilty. I have had no unlawful relations with Mr. Aubrey Boucicault. I am the victim of slander. There is no ground for the charges against me. I am innocent. I have not been tried nor given a chance to say a word in my own behalf.'

"'I am sorry, my dear,' said Miss Rand, 'but the members demand your resignation, and there is no alternative but for you to resign.'

"I was in the fitting rooms of the Professional Woman's League, where I was having my costumes made for my appearance with Miss Coghlan, when Miss Rand approached me. After she had made it apparent that I must resign I said: 'What do you want me to do?'

"'Here!' she said, at the same time shoving a pad of yellow note paper with the name of the Professional Woman's League printed upon it into my hand, 'write your resignation on that.'

"'What shall I say?' I asked.

"'Write,' she said, 'that you are going out of town, and that you resign for that reason.'

"I did as she instructed me, never dreaming that I was to be made notorious thereby and my name bandied about upon everybody's tongue. I was then playing with Mr. Hanley at the Star Theatre, and when my mother came down there for me that night the story of my resignation and the why and wherefore was known to everybody, although it had not yet been laid before the members of the league or acted on by them.

"In mentioning the matter the papers stated this morning that some of the ladies of the league accuse me of spreading the story myself with the desire to pose as a martyr. I did not mention the matter to a single soul until I heard it was all over town, and then I told my side of the story.

"When Miss Rand asked me for my resignation I asked her about my dresses, which were being made at the league.

"'Never mind them, child,' she said. 'They will be all right. Of course, you cannot come to the rooms any more, but the fitter can go to your house, and the dresses can be finished.' Since then I have had the fitter call on me, but this morning I was notified that orders had been given for all work on my costumes to be stopped. I leave here next Tuesday to join Miss Coghlan's company to begin rehearsals, and my costumes are not finished."

Miss Bateman then said that Miss Rosa Rand had been delegated to come to her because she was her personal and intimate friend, and it was a mystery to her why Miss Rand had denied that she asked her for her resignation.

Mrs. Burke, who was formerly Lizzie Creese, said:

"The idea that such women as some of the members of the Professional Woman's League are should hold my daughter up to scorn and ridicule! There is one woman there high up on the roster of officers whose personal history would not stand caustic criticism. When it comes to being a co-respondent in divorce suits, how about her? And how about her life since the suit? Oh! I do not forget things that were, even if they were 'a long time ago.' I have a very good memory and do not allow the past to be covered over by the gloss of forgetfulness. What the object of all these accusations is, is what mystifies me. Now that she should be thought not good enough to associate with those whose records are already written in the courts, I resent it as a true mother should."

Mrs. Emilie L. Fernandez said:

"I was not aware until I read the newspapers this morning that Miss Bateman had resigned for any other reason than that stated in her letter of resignation—namely, that she was going to leave town. I knew nothing about her being asked to resign because she was named as co-respondent in the Boucicault suit, or I certainly should have opposed it.

"It was I who secured the engagement for her with Miss Coghlan, and I secured the engagement in the same company for Aubrey Boucicault. When I heard that she had been named as co-respondent I sent for Aubrey Boucicault and insisted that he should resign from the company. He said: 'It is my duty to stand by that woman, now that she has been accused.'

"'Yes,' I told him, 'but not with her.'

"He then resigned his position with Miss Coghlan and has since engaged with Mansfield."

According to Mrs. Fernandez, nothing was said at Monday's meeting of the Professional Woman's League concerning Miss Bateman's resignation further than to vote to accept the resignation as requested in the letter. "I believe her to be innocent," Mrs. Fernandez said.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Rand home, 206 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday Miss Rosa Rand was not at home.

FAILURE OF LEON COTTENTIN.

The Hotel and Restaurant Keeper Gives Mortgages on His Property.

Leon Cottentin, the well-known caterer, restaurant keeper, and hotel manager, yesterday confessed judgment for $1,808 in favor of L. Straus & Sons for merchandise, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

Mr. Cottentin has been the manager of the Hollywood Hotel at Long Branch since 1880. He has also had several restaurants in the past ten years in large office buildings on Wall and William Streets. Last April he fitted up a restaurant in the Havemeyer Building, at Church and Cortlandt Streets, at great expense, the rent being, it is said, $25,000 a year, and called the place Leon's. The expense of fitting up the place and the dull Summer season, it is said, were the cause of his embarrassment, and he was unable to meet maturing obligations.

Mr. Cottentin was not at Leon's yesterday, and his manager could give no information regarding his affairs. Business was going on as usual.

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Cottentin had given a mortgage on his property to A. J. Dettmar, as trustee for five of his creditors. He also gave a chattel mortgage to T. A. Havemeyer to secure the rent, and also to M. A. Cottentin for $5,220. It was said that the claims thus secured amounted to $30,000. It was also reported that there are other claims to the amount of $20,000, which are unsecured, but the figures could not be verified.

The Grangers' Exhibition.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Five thousand persons were at the Grangers' National Exhibition at Williams's Grove this morning. The meeting was called to order by Leonard Rhone, Worthy Statesman, who introduced the first speaker, S. W. Murray, editor of the *People*. Mr. Murray delivered an address on "The Effects of the Liquor Traffic on the Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests and its Influence on the Administration of Government." He was followed by Mrs. Dr. Boole of New-York, who made an address on "Prohibition."

Addresses were made this afternoon by a number of State temperance workers. State Chairman Patton spoke this evening.

Exhibits of machinery are still arriving.

New City Tax Rates Adopted.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday fixed the new tax rate on property at $1.82 and on corporations at $1.62¾. The board met at 11 o'clock, but a quorum was not secured until nearly 1 o'clock, the Sergeant at Arms being sent out to secure the presence of absent members.

After the tax rates had been adopted, one of Aldermen said gleefully:

"I saved a friend of mine $500 just now. He was going to transfer some property at 1 o'clock, and if the new tax rate had not been adopted by that time he would have had to pay the old tax rate."

Bids for the Third Avenue Bridge.

Bids for the construction of the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River were opened in the office of the Department of Public Works yesterday. There were eight bidders—M. S. Coleman, John J. Hopper, Rodgers & Farrell, Hart, Anderson & Barr, Andrew Onderdonk, Stewart & McDermott, Clinton Stephens, and Sooysmith & Co.

There are 118 items in each bid, and, as it will take a day to tabulate the details, it was impossible to find out yesterday which of the firms had made the lowest offer. The estimated cost of the bridge is $1,500,000.

Souvenir of the Fair.

The Midland Railway Company of England is presenting to its patrons who have visited the Chicago Exposition a very pretty souvenir, in the shape of a finely illustrated book with ornamental covers. It contains some pictures of prominent points along the line of the railway company's route, and some descriptions of scenery and historical points of interest that make very interesting reading. The book is issued to the company's American patrons from the office of the American agent, M. H. Hurley, 261 and 262 Broadway.

REPUBLICANS TO USE A WEDGE

COURT OF APPEALS JUDGESHIP THEIR MAIN OBJECT.

On This They Hope to Split the Democracy and Capture a Few State Offices—Their Candidate to be Distinguished for Respectability and Ability—Democrats Likely to Nominate Judge Maynard—Republicans Will Attack His Record—Mr. Platt's Plan of Campaign.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Although this year is regarded as an off year politically, the Republican Party, moribund as it is in this State, proposes to make one desperate effort for victory to stimulate ardor and arouse greater enthusiasm for next year, when a Governor is to be elected.

The Republican plan of battle is to form a wedge, with the Court of Appeals Judgeship as the object. The others on the State ticket will be chosen for their strength, popularity, and generosity, but the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals will be distinguished above all others for his respectability and ability. An understanding seems to have been reached by Republicans and Democrats alike and the people at large that the Democratic candidate for the highest bench in the State is to be Isaac H. Maynard of Delaware, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Attorney General of the State. Judge Maynard will have served two years on the bench at the close of the present year, having been appointed by Gov. Flower twice, for a year at a time, under the Constitution, to fill vacancies.

A number of reasons are advanced by the friends of Judge Maynard who are influential in State politics. One is that his nomination must be made this year to vindicate United States Senator David B. Hill, who dictated his appointment to the bench, and Gov. Flower, who made the appointment.

The position of Gov. Flower, Senators Hill and Murphy, and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and their following is unmistakable. Each unhesitatingly predicts that Maynard will receive the honor of a nomination by the Democratic Convention which will meet at Saratoga Oct. 5. To a friend not long ago Senator Hill declared that no name but Maynard's would be mentioned in the convention.

Senator Murphy has asserted it was the duty of the convention to nominate Maynard, and that the nomination of any other man would be construed as an insult to Gov. Flower and as a reflection on the Democratic State Committee, whose members had indorsed him.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has repeatedly declared his only choice to be Maynard. "To relegate him to private life now would be regarded as a declaration of cowardice by the party," said the Lieutenant Governor. "Far better will it be to nominate him at the risk of defeat than to have it go forth that we repudiated him after his two years' service on the bench. Has any criticism been heard against any act of his since his elevation to the bench? Has he not made a model jurist? The party owes it to itself to nominate Judge Maynard, and I believe he will be the unanimous choice of the convention."

It may be said now, in view of the favorable utterances of the Democratic leaders and of their confidence that Judge Maynard will be selected as the choice of the convention, that the Republicans have prepared material, which will be placed in attractive form, giving the minutest details of Judge Maynard's connection with the now historical disputed Senatorial election cases of 1891. Once arranged, this matter, together with the proceedings of the Bar Association of New-York and a stenographic report of the proceedings before the Joint Committee of the Legislature that conducted an alleged investigation in March, 1892, will be put in pamphlet form and sent, post-paid, to every lawyer and every business man in the State of New-York.

Experts have been busy with this particular part of the campaign work for several months, and the whole question of the manner in which results were obtained in the Dutchess, Onondaga, and Chemung cases will be laid before the people of the State without any partisan venom or campaign coloring, but in the clearest and most convincing language.

It is this fight which Mr. Platt expects to win, not by an avalanche of votes in favor of the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, but by the failure to vote of men, who for five or six years have been supporting Democratic candidates and indorsing Democratic principles. The Democratic leaders, on the other hand, declare that the people have forgotten or are indifferent to issues that are dead, and that estimates of Judge Maynard now must be taken, not from his career before January, 1892, but since he began to wear the ermine.

The Republicans are looking sharply around for a man to fill the bill. A number of good men have been mentioned who possess the qualities that Mr. Platt and his friends desire. Among them are Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Horace Russell of New-York, Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, and a number of others from the rural counties. It may be set down as certain that only the strongest candidate will be chosen, and that for once an exception will be made by the Republican Party of this State in favor of respectability instead of availability.

Mr. Platt's plan of campaign is more subtle than would appear by this wedge attack upon the judiciary. While ignoring the rest of the ticket, apparently, the purpose of his strategy is plain to those acquainted with his style of fighting. Many Democrats fear the entire ticket will be more or less imperiled by the refusal of voters to cast ballots for it on account of their antipathy to the candidate for the Court of Appeals Judgeship.

"On the question of a full vote," said a well-known Republican politician yesterday, "Mr. Platt and his followers understand their chances for carrying the State this Fall are extremely remote. He knows he can only win by Democratic revolt. He expects to see a revolt if Judge Maynard is nominated. Hence the short campaign.

"I believe Maynard has more to do with the Democratic policy for a short campaign than the hard times. The Republicans, however, propose to be all ready for the battle the instant the nominations are made. Within forty-eight hours of the time the Republican convention adjourns at Syracuse every county in the State will be flooded with Maynard campaign literature, not of the abusive kind that generally appeals in the end to sympathy, but of stern, solid facts, which appeal to reason. This deluge of literature will be maintained till the day before election.

"It has been prepared by experts and will be expertly handled. We shall make the fight on Maynard and for a pure judiciary, and if we can defeat Maynard and pull one or two Democratic State officers down with him, and capture several additional legislative offices, so much the better for us and so much the worse for men who believe that Maynard and the men behind him need a vindication."

Charged with Murdering His Wife.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Annie Morton of 153 Rose Street was found dead in her kitchen this morning with an ugly wound in her abdomen. The circumstances indicate that she was murdered. George Morton, her husband, has been placed under arrest. He is an employe in one of the potteries. He says he returned from his work yesterday and found his wife under the influence of liquor. After some words with her he left the house with two of the children.

He returned later in the evening, but did not find his wife. After waiting until 11 o'clock he began a search and found her dead.

The neighbors say Morton and his wife quarreled early in the evening, and both had been drinking. The wound is such that it could not have been self-inflicted.

Probable Suicide of a Girl.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 29.—Eva Thiell, twelve years old, the daughter of Conductor David Thiell of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, disappeared this morning after announcing that she was going to commit suicide. She rode with her father from Port Richmond, their home, to Erastina, but did not then say anything of her intention.

She met two friends, whom she told she was going to drown herself in the Kill von Kull. They thought she was joking and paid no attention to the remark. When her father went home this afternoon he found a note from his daughter announcing that she was going to drown herself, and giving instruction as to her burial.

Her father notified the police, but they could not find the girl.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board:

Notice is hereby given that Cape Charles Light Vessel No. 49, off the sea coast of Virginia and northerly side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, dragged her anchors during the recent storm, and now lies in a position about one mile southwest by south from her correct position. She will be replaced on or about Aug 30. The lights are exhibited as heretofore.

STATION AND HOTEL BURNED.

Fire Supplements the Storm at Rockaway Beach—Many Narrow Escapes.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 29.—While the storm of last night was at its height fire was discovered in the Long Island Railroad Station at Seaside Avenue. The flames came through the roof of the east end of the building. In less than five minutes the entire building (a two-story frame) was ablaze.

Two families, five of the company's gatemen, and a number of Italian laborers employed on the railroad were asleep in the building. All had narrow escapes, the family of Police Sergt. George Wolfarth especially. The Sergeant leaped from the second-story window with one of his children under each arm. His wife jumped after them and badly injured her spine. She had to be carried from the scene. The Sergeant and the children were burned, he severely and they slightly.

The family of Tony Lott, a section foreman on the railroad, also jumped out and escaped unhurt. The Italians came out of doors and windows all over the building.

The flames crossed the street to E. E. Datz's hotel and partially destroyed it. There were several guests in the hotel. They were awakened by Proprietor Datz, who went through the building with a wet blanket wrapped about him, and all escaped in safety.

There was a general stampede of guests from the other hotels which cluster about the spot. They remembered the fire of last Autumn, which destroyed all the buildings in the neighborhood and feared a similar disaster. Hundreds of figures could be seen hustling about in the storm only partially dressed.

The Fire Department confined the blaze to the two buildings despite the high wind, which seemed destined to spread the fire all about the neighborhood. Reynolds's hotel, the Seaside House, and Dugan & Gacquin's hotel were, however, scorched.

The railroad station is entirely destroyed and the interior of Datz's hotel was burned. The loss upon the station will be $10,000, covered by insurance, and on Datz's Hotel the same amount. Mr. Datz's personal loss will not exceed $5,000. The fire is thought to have started from an oil stove used by the Italians.

BANKS WHICH HAVE RESUMED.

A Statement from Controller Eckels Showing Their Present Capital Stock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Controller Eckels has prepared the following statement of banks which temporarily suspended during the late stringency and have since resumed business:

Blank Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. D., capital stock, $125,000; Cate City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., $250,000; Capital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., $300,000; Washington National Bank, Spokane Falls, Washington, $250,000; First National Bank, Palouse City, Washington, $75,000; Southern California National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., $200,000; First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., $200,000; First National Bank, San Diego, Cal., $300,000; First National Bank, Santa Ana, Cal., $150,000; First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind., $50,000; First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal., $100,000; Second National Bank, Ashland, Ky., $50,000; First National Bank, Rico, Col., $50,000; National Bank of Commerce, Provo City, Utah, $50,000; First National Bank, Cisco, Texas, $50,000; American National Bank, Leadville, Col., $100,000; Central National Bank, Pueblo, Col., $50,000; Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., $250,000.

First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kan., $300,000; Union National Bank, Denver, Col., $1,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, Denver, Col., $500,000; Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kan., $100,000; People's National Bank, Denver, Col., $600,000; First National Bank, Anthony, Kan., $50,000; Greeley National Bank, Greeley, Col., $50,000; Farmers' National Bank, Henrietta, Texas, $50,000; State National Bank, Vernon, Texas, $100,000; Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky., $300,000; First National Bank, The Dalles, Oregon, $50,000; Waupaca County National Bank, Waupaca, Wis., $50,000; Waxahackie National Bank, Waxahackie, Texas, $100,000; Citizens' National Bank, Attica, Ind., $50,000; First National Bank, San Marcos, Texas, $80,000; First National Bank, Lockhart, Texas, $50,000; total, $6,030,000.

Since Jan. 1 last 145 national banks have suspended. Of this number 1 has gone into voluntary liquidation, 57 have been placed in the hands of receivers, and 62 are in the hands of national bank examiners, with excellent prospects of early resumption, in addition to the 34 above named, which have already resumed business.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH COUNTED.

Ex-Treasurer Nebeker Relieved from All Further Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The official count of the Treasury cash, begun May 31 last, made necessary by the transfer of the office of Treasurer of the United States from E. H. Nebeker to D. N. Morgan, has been completed. The committee having this work in hand, consisting of E. B. Daskam, A. T. Huntington, and Charles H. Noble, was assisted by sixty expert counters and laborers, and has worked constantly since it first began.

Treasurer Morgan yesterday signed a receipt in favor of E. H. Nebeker for $740,817,419.78⅔, made up as follows: Cash, $174,770,422.97; Treasurer's transfer account, $31,580,588.92; reserves, $314,858,406; unissued certificates, $1,330,000; bonds held in trust, $218,278,001.89⅔.

Mr. Nebeker received the receipt in person and by that act his bond for $500,000 was released, and the bond of Mr. Morgan as Treasurer, which was filed and approved some time ago, became responsible for the vast stock of money in the Treasury. In counting and weighing this vast sum of money not one cent was found missing. Several bags of silver were found broken, the bagging having rotted, and these were found several dollars short, but subsequently the silver dollars were recovered from the floor, where they had fallen. The total weight of the coin counted was about 5,000 tons.

OFFERS OF MINERS REFUSED.

Owners Believe the Strike Is Broken and Men Ready for Terms.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At a conference of coal owners to-day a resolution was passed that the offers of the strikers to return to work at their old wages should be refused. The owners believe that the backbone of the strike is gone, and that the desire to go back to work is becoming general.

In South Wales and Monmouthshire the determination of the men has been weakened by the increasing sufferings of their families.

What They Think in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug 29.—It had been anticipated that the passage of the bill repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act by the House of Representatives would immediately have a bad effect on exchange on New-York, but so far no change is noted. People generally believe that American silver mines cannot, as a rule, continue to be worked on a much lower price, when their place will be taken by the mines here employing cheap labor, and that as the product cannot be very greatly increased here the price of the white metal will be steadier.

It is thought that Europe will soon experience even a greater panic than that now existing in the United States, and that the silver question will not be settled until Europe is forced to take action in order to save export trade to silver-using countries. Business conditions here are in remarkable contrast to those in the United States. There have been no large failures, and the banks are in better condition than for a long time, with large cash reserves.

Czar to Meet Prince of Wales.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—The Czar of Russia arrived here this morning with the Czarina and a full suite. He went directly to Fredensborg palace, the residence of the Czarina's father, King Christian IX. The Prince of Wales will meet the imperial party there on Sept. 91.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The new Cunard steamship Lucania, which listed to port when first floated out of the graving dock at Birkenhead, was placed on the blocks again yesterday and examined. She was found to be in perfect condition.

—The *Lokalanzeiger*, which has semi-official connections, says that at the banquet at Metz during the September manœuvres Emperor William will explain in his speech why he declined to be the guest of Strasburg.

—The steamships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which sail from Southampton to South American Ports, via Antwerp, have been ordered not to call at Antwerp as long as the cholera is epidemic there.

—The Portuguese Government has declared Pensacola, Fla., to be infected with yellow fever and has ordered the detention in quarantine of all vessels arriving from that port.

—Ten persons have died in Lichtenstein, Saxony, from the effects of having eaten poisonous fungi, which they mistook for mushrooms.

—More than 100 persons at Shelesnovodz, a Summer resort in the Caucasus, have been poisoned by kumniss.

NEW-YORK'S BANKS INDORSED

WESTERNERS APPRECIATE THEIR SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY.

Effective Answers to the Criticisms of Senator Peffer and His Allies—Facts About Transactions Through the Clearing House—The Issue of Certificates—No Hurry About Retiring Them—A Little Money Coming in from the Country—The Sub-Treasury's Operations.

The Peffer resolution in the Senate aimed at the New-York banks and the circulars of Chicago bank Presidents against their brethren in this city have been the means of bringing out to the whole of the country some most valuable testimony to the services of the institutions attacked. Nearly every bank in this city in the last two days has received from its out-of-town correspondents letters or resolutions adopted by local organizations indorsing the policy pursued by the New-Yorkers throughout the period of financial stress.

The action of the Omaha Clearing House, for instance, was illustrative of that taken by many others. Information in regard to it was received yesterday in a letter addressed to E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, by G. W. Wattles, Vice President of the Union National Bank of Omaha. Mr. Wattles wrote that all the bankers of his city were indignant at the promoters and indorsers of the Peffer resolution in the Senate, meaning Senators Peffer and Hill, and that the Omaha banks appreciated the great benefits to the country that had come through the efforts and methods of the New-York banks. The resolutions of the Omaha Clearing House Association were addressed to Senator Allen at Washington and were signed by every bank in the city. There were two resolutions. The first was a long one divided into two sections, the first demanding the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the second emphasizing the opinion of the Omaha Clearing House Association and public sentiment in that section of the country that after the repeal there would be abundant time for the proper consideration of further measures in behalf of silver. The second resolution was as follows:

> That the Omaha Clearing House Association hereby approves the course taken by the New-York City banks during the financial crisis through which we are passing, and, believing as we do that the course adopted by the Controller of the Currency and the New-York banks has been wise and of inestimable service to the whole country, and has prevented what would have otherwise resulted in widespread disaster, this association exceedingly regrets that Congress should propose taking any action implying criticism of the methods employed.

C. H. Stout, cashier of the Bank of the Republic, received a letter signed by D. G. Edmundson, Secretary of the Security Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, in which Mr. Edmundson wrote:

> "We appreciate what your bank and other New-York banks belonging to the Clearing House Association have done for the country at large. If it had not been for the Clearing House certificates issued by the associated banks of your city, there is no reason to doubt that all the banks in the country would have been obliged to suspend. The experience of the last three months shows plainly that some method must be devised whereby the banks in the great cities of the country, like New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis, can, when necessity requires, extend the credit which must necessarily be given to banks and bankers throughout the country."

Another letter received by the National Bank of the Republic was written by F. E. Marshall, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo. After alluding to Senator Peffer's resolution and to the report that the proposed investigation had been inspired by some of the Western banks, Mr. Marshall continued as follows:

> "I write to say to you that at a meeting of the Clearing House of Kansas City to-day (Aug. 23) the action of the Controller of the Currency and the course pursued by the banks of New-York were approved. We feel that the country at large is indebted to the banks of New-York for the help they have given the banks from Maine to California, and if it had not been for their very wise and safe management the country would have been in much worse condition than it now is. We will also notify our representatives in Congress that the banks of New-York City are entitled to a vote of thanks from that honorable body rather than to be censured for anything they did during the financial stringency of the country. If there is anything you can suggest that will be of benefit to your city or the Controller of the Currency in this matter, we will be glad to hear from you on this subject."

New-York bankers say that many of the criticisms of their course have been based upon a complete misunderstanding of the facts in the case. It has been assumed by the complainants that the banks of this city have altered their methods of doing business since the financial troubles began, and have established a new order of things by standing out for the transaction of business through the Clearing House. As a matter of fact, say the bankers, they have merely maintained their ordinary methods. For years the vast volume of business in this city has been done through the Clearing House. The great transactions of any financial centre must be carried on in that way. All that the banks have asked in the present time of stress is that they may be allowed to continue operations on the old plan. They have made no change and have desired to make none.

One of the prearguments of their critics has been objection to the marking of checks "Payable through the New-York Clearing House." It happens, however, that for a long time it has been the common practice to have this clause printed upon checks. In London a similar system prevails. There checks for considerable amounts are regularly "Cross Checks," and must be presented through another banking institution.

Wall Street has had many stories lately that a big block of loan certificates would be retired speedily on the disappearance of the premium on currency, and yesterday these reports were renewed. Some of the bankers estimated that perhaps, $18,000,000 might be retired very quickly in case the banks taking them out cared to follow such a policy, but it was added that there was little likelihood of such a step being taken until there was a marked increase in deposits and a contraction in loans. The certificates had proved so useful that there would be no undue haste to retire them, but the banks would hold them to protect their cash. The Loan Committee issued $100,000 in certificates yesterday. The total amount outstanding is $38,280,000.

More money is being sent to this city now than was the case a few days ago. The shipments are not large, but it is a case of every little helping. Some of the banks in the interior which recently took out new circulation, have offered to send their new bills here, and in a number of cases this has been done.

Again the premium on currency showed a decrease yesterday. Money brokers said that they were paying ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and were charging customers ½ to ¾ per cent. The demand was not very heavy and the supply was fairly large.

The Sub-Treasury paid $55,000 of its balance of $61,000 at the Clearing House in gold. Payments of checks amounted to $680,000, all in gold except $20,000 in Treasury notes. The institution took in $73,900 in silver and paid out $79,000.

None of the $4,000,000 in gold received on Monday from San Francisco has yet been taken from the cases in which it made its trip across the continent. Another shipment from the Pacific coast is expected to arrive the last of the week. The steamer Elbe arrived yesterday with considerable gold, including $200,000 consigned to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Sympathy for Longshoremen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Brown introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

> *Whereas*, The action of certain steamship lines in seizing the pretext of the present financial stringency to reduce the wages of longshoremen calls for prompt condemnation at the hands of the authorities of the City of New-York, in view of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by said steamship companies by permission of the city, and
>
> *Whereas*, The widespread distress now prevailing among the industrious longshoremen and their families appeals to the sympathy of the people of the City of New-York at large; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Common Council of the city, sincerely sympathize with the unfortunate longshoremen who have been made the victims of the greed of steamship corporations making large earnings and declaring handsome dividends.

Protest by the Central Labor Union.

Postmaster Dayton was waited upon yesterday by a committee from the Central Labor Union, composed of John W. Bauman, John Kelly, and Robert Winston, who complained that the men putting in the fittings of the new branch office in the Industrial Building, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, were working an illegal number of hours upon a Government contract.

The fittings are being supplied by the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company of Connecticut. The labor men say the mechanics are being employed nine hours a day, and, although they are not in the union, this overtime is against the State and United States regulations.

Mr. Dayton said he had nothing to do with the matter. The work in the office is being pushed so that the branch can be opened Oct. 1.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The Aged Poet Yesterday Celebrated His Eighty-fourth Birthday.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is passing the eighty-fourth milestone of his life in a very quiet manner to-day at his home at Beverly Farms. Usually on a birthday there is a perfect swarm of visitors about the house, although Dr. Holmes declared this morning that he never made an announcement of the event, and he really did not see that there was anything about it to throw the community into a state of excitement.

"Of course," said he, "it is generally understood by my friends that I will spend the greater part of the day at home and will be glad to see them, but that is all there is to it. I have made a practice of staying about the house on that day for some years, and of course it is comforting to have one's friends remember one in a kindly way by calling or sending a letter or telegram, as mine are accustomed to do. But this is a pretty rough day, and I do not believe many of them will venture out. I received a letter or two this morning by the first mail, and probably some more will come this afternoon. Then, too, I expect some people are to call. I am going out riding in my closed coupé by and by. My coachman will encase himself in voluminous rubber garments, and I shall close the doors of the vehicle, and in that way we will manage to have quite a comfortable sort of a ride. Then I will return to the house and stay here, like one of those big lion ants, waiting for visitors to come tumbling into my den.

"That is the way I have done for the past dozen years which I have spent in Beverly Farms. I have lived in this house for about six years, and before that I had the old Woodbury house out there nearer the railway station."

By the afternoon train Dr. Holmes received a beautiful basket of flowers from his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and later on Mr. Houghton made a brief call upon him. There were also many letters in the early afternoon mail, but telegrams were delayed owing to the bad condition of the wires.

NO MONEY, BUT SALARIES RAISED.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors Decides to Borrow $300,000.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday authorized the County Treasurer to borrow $300,000, and then raised the salaries of its employes. The loan is to defray current expenses until Jan. 1, when the taxes necessary to pay the bills will have been collected. Certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

The salaries of all the clerks of the board were raised. Supervisor Barry introduced a resolution detailing the ardous nature of the duties which the clerks are called upon to perform, and increasing their pay. His schedule of salaries was as follows:

Mathew T. Dowden, First Assistant Clerk; salary, $2,200; increased to $2,400.

Thomas F. Waldren, Second Assist Clerk, $2,200; increased to $2,350.

Richard V. Remsen, Minute Clerk, $1,800; increased to $2,200.

Thomas McGee, Clerk to Committee, $1,800; increased to $2,000.

Michael Heenan, Sergeant at Arms and Messenger, $1,600; increased to $1,800.

Supervisor Friou, a Democratic member from the Seventh Ward, opposed the increase. He said he believed the clerks should be well paid for their labor and should receive more than they do, but he thought their salaries should not be raised so long as the present financial stringency continued.

Mr. Friou was supported in his opposition by Supervisors Boyd, Cook, Carrick, Doran, and Jenkins, but the resolution was passed by a vote of 14 to 6.

Minute Clerk Remsen, who gets the largest increase—$400—is one of the Democratic leaders of what is known as the "Canarsie gang" of Flatlands.

Supervisor Broome introduced the following resolution relating to the payment for the burial of dead veterans:

> *Resolved*, That a certificate from a clergyman shall accompany all bills for the burial of veterans.
>
> Such certificate shall state that the family of such veteran is in a destitute condition and unable to pay for his burial.
>
> In case of no family, the certificate must state that he leaves no property.
>
> Such certificate shall be read before the board on presentation of bills.

WANTED THEIR HYMN PLAYED.

Orchestra Refused and the Basques Broke Up the Performance.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The riots started at a concert in San Sebastian, Province of Guipuzcoa, on Sunday evening, because the orchestra refused to play the Basque Hymn, were repeated yesterday afternoon and last night.

The Basques in the theatre shouted that the orchestra must play their hymn. The orchestra leader refused to do so. The Basques hooted the performance until the actors left the stage and the police ordered that the curtain be dropped. The mob held possession of the theatre for a few minutes afterward and then hurried into the streets.

The police were unable to disperse the rioters, who smashed windows and waylaid pedestrians, until the troops cleared the streets. Many civilians were wounded. The streets of the city were patrolled by the military all night.

Norton's Wildcat Pirate Story.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—While the motives which actuated Louis H. Norton in making the wildcat statement of his capture by pirates and subsequent washing ashore on the beach at Atlantic City are likely to remain concealed for some time, the fabric of his story is being rudely dispersed by a closely-woven web of evidence, which all tends toward the point that young Norton did not sail around Long Island Sound with the pirates, but took the train for New-York City the night he disappeared and remained there until he did something else later.

Norton was seen at Olive and Fair Streets by Henry Hitchcock of this city on the evening he disappeared. Mr. Hitchcock has known him since childhood, and spoke to him as he passed. On the next corner William H. Hegel, who also knows young Norton, met and spoke to him. These two gentlemen to-day made affidavits to the above statements.

Was in Love with a Widow.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The clothing of the man who drowned himself from the Hoboken ferryboat yesterday was to-day identified as that of David Whiteman of 1,202 Willow Avenue. The identification was made by Mrs. Garrison, his sister-in-law. She said he was thirty-five years old and a widower. His head had been turned by love for a young widow, who would not listen to his suit.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Annie Lyons of Newark called to see the clothing, thinking the dead man might be her husband, but Mrs. Garrison said the Mrs. Annie Lyons whose name was on the paper left by Whiteman was another woman, a friend of hers, who also lives in Newark.

The Billings Family.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Billings family will hold their annual reunion at the American House to-morrow. Every one bearing the name of Billings, or a descendant of any Billings, either joined by the ties of marriage or consanguinity, is invited. Mr. Charles Billings of Billings Bridge, Ontario, is expected to be present. He has spent much time in preparing a history of the family.

The first meeting of this organization was held in the Town Hall at Quincy several years ago. Its Presidents have been John D. Billings of Cambridge, Sanford Waters Billings of Sharon, Gilbert Billings of Chicopee, and the Rev. E. N. Billings of Slatersville, R. I.

Small Boy Charged with Manslaughter.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Jesse Warren, eight years old, was arrested this morning on a charge of manslaughter. It is alleged that on July 2 he threw a stone at John Parkinson, another boy, striking him in the eye and inflicting a wound from which death resulted Aug. 16. It is said the injury caused a clot of blood on the brain. Young Warren was released on $1,000 bail.

Cost of the New Aqueduct.

The Aqueduct Commissioners made a computation yesterday and ascertained that, up to date, the new aqueduct has cost $27,333,924. Of this sum $3,310,137 has been paid for salaries and on vouchers and $21,489,326 on contracts.

Treasury Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 345,000 ounces of silver at their counter offer of $0.7375 per ounce.

CONNECTICUT GRAND ARMY MEN.

Brief Sketch of Their Commander, Wilbur F. Rogers.

HARTFORD, Aug. 29.—The Connecticut Grand Army representatives who are to attend the National Encampment at Indianapolis will rendezvous in Jersey City on Saturday of this week.

Department Commander Wilbur F. Rogers of Meriden, who will head the delegation, is not in favor of the wholesale pension business that is now costing the country so heavily. Personally he has pledged himself not to ask the Government for a pension or any other favor for his services during the war. His influence in the National Encampment will be on the conservative side of the pension issue. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth New-York Volunteers, known as the First Scott Life Guard. The battalion was formed out of the old organization of New-York Volunteers, which served with Gen. Scott in Mexico. The command was at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. It volunteered to go into the last of these engagements after its two years' term of enlistment had expired. For this conduct the regiment was given a magnificent reception on its return to New-York City, and the honor of a review by Gen. Scott, who threw kisses to the wounded of the command as they passed in carriages from the front balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Department Commander Rogers was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. After concluding his two years' service in the Fourth New-York he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Zouaves, and remained in the service until July 20, 1865, when he was mustered out at Trenton. He is a native of Connecticut and has resided in Meriden since the war. In 1880 he was an Aide de Camp on the staff of National Department Commander Wagner, and in 1887 was one of the Connecticut delegates to the National Encampment in St. Louis. He was elected Department Commander of Connecticut last February. He is one of the foremost Grand Army men in the State. He will be accompanied in the National Encampment by Senior Vice Commander S. G. Blakeman of Birmingham, Junior Commander John M. Brewer of Norwich, Dr. John A. Hutchinson of New-Haven, John H. Thacher of Hartford, Col. William E. Morgan of New-Haven, George W. Coy of Milford, C. A. Harrison of Wallingford, Henry R. Jones of New-Hartford, James R. Sloane of Meriden, G. L. Bates of Putnam, W. L. Ames of Southington, T. L. Bartholomew of Bridgeport, N. Burton Rogers of Danbury, Caleb Wood of South Norwalk, George Anderson of Stamford, W. H. Loomis of Rockville, Ralph Wright of New-Haven, and D. Newland Davis of Middletown. All of these will act as delegates or State Department officers in the National Encampment.

Trolley Wires in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The State Electrical Subway Commission to-day granted permission to the Paterson and Passaic Electrical Railway Company to erect poles and wires in Paterson. The board also heard arguments on the Bridgeton Rapid Transit Company's application. The Commissioners announced that they would render a decision later.

Application was received from the Millville Transit Company for permission to erect poles and wires in Millville.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class IV.*—1—Moses vs. Williams. 2—Robinson vs. Andrews. 3—Greacen vs. Auld. *Class VII.*—4—Brodie vs. Huber. *Class VIII.*—5—Olmesdahl vs. Acton. 6—Crawford vs. Beacom. 7—Wallach vs. Greene. 8—Hudson River Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company vs. O'Gorman. 9—Heingarten vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 10—Ewald vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Letzelser vs. same. 12—Jones vs. Stubbs. 13—Goetzel vs. Carples. 14—Heller vs. McCulloch. 15—Donovan vs. Clark. 16—Donovan vs. Goadly. 17—McNamara vs. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank. 18—Matter of Cheesman. 19—Matter of United Book and Stationery Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen as Receiver of Taxes upon: 1—Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 2—Bailey. 3—Bannihr. 4—Becannon. 5—Crandall. 6—Davis. 7—Dr. J. Parker Pray Company, Limited. 8—Donaldson. 9—Dougherty. 10—Fine. 11—Graham. 12—Groese. 13—Hawe. 14—Kavanagh. 15—King. 16—King. 17—Kloeblin. 18—Lamb. 19—Lisner. 20—Levinson. 21—Marcus. 22—Mauser. 23—May. 24—Montfort. 25—Nadel. 26—National Weighing Machine Company. 27—O'Donoghue. 28—Oesterich. 29—Pollock. 30—Porter. 31—Pulver. 32—Reed. 33—Ritter. 34—Schaffer. 35—Scott. 36—Silver. 37—Solomon. 38—Spearing. 39—Stein. 40—Steinert. 41—Stewart. 42—St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company. 43—Strong Locomotive Company. 44—Tekulsky. 45—Terwilliger. 46—Thalberg. 47—Traitel. 48—Unger. 49—Van Riper. 50—Vette. 51—Westervelt. 52—Wheat. 53—Wheeler. 54—Williams. 55—Wolf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.* 3—Nigro vs. Nigro. Opens at 11:30.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 11. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—No day calendar.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Mary C. Conant, Reuben Langdon, Maria Ensmenger, Solomon Levy, Margaret A. McCosker, and Isaac Hart, Jr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McGown, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Ramel—Jacob A. Cantor.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Meyer vs. Coryell—James J. Grady. Yutte vs. Phillips—David K. Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—*McAdam, J.*—People ex rel. Keator vs. Moses—Henry E. Howland.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—John McGregor Adams vs. Charles A. Hitchcock—John McG. Goodale.

CITY COURT—*McGown, J.*—Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company vs. George P. H. McVay—Herbert Reeves.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Spring wheat limits unsettled; good demand; sales, 5,700 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 65½c; 5,000 bushels do, 65c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63¾c; 25,000 bushels do, 63½c; 5,000 bushels do, 63⅜c; 40,000 bushels do, 63¼c; 20,000 bushels do, 63c; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern do, 61¼; closing, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c asked, spot; No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 63@63½c asked. Winter wheat firm; sales, 6 cars No. 2 red, 64c; 1 car sample, 62c; 1 car No. 1 white, 65¼c; 1 car No. 2 white, 63c, on track. Corn opened firm; advanced ½c. and closed easy; sales, 10 cars No. 2 yellow, 44¼@44½c spot; 5,000 bushels do, to arrive, 44c; 15 cars No. 2 corn, spot, 42½@43c; 10,000 bushels do, to arrive, 42½; 5 cars No. 3 corn, 42c, store; 2 cars No. 4 yellow, 41½c, on track. Oats in fair demand; firm; sales, 9 cars No. 2 white, 31½c; 1 car clipped, 32½c; 1 car No. 3 white, 30½c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 27½c, on track; No. 2 white, 31½c, asked, store. Rye dull; No. 2, 50c, asked. Flour active; strong; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 4⅛c; corn, 3⅞@4c; seed, 4½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 19,200 bbls; wheat, 296,500 bushels; corn, 266,000 bushels; oats, 150,000 bushels. Shipments, Canal—Wheat, 112,700 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 52,000 bbls; wheat, 78,000 bushels; corn, 141,000 bushels; oats, 103,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat opened higher, relapsed, became unsettled, and closed with a loss of ⅛c; No. 2 red, cash, and August, 58⅞c; September, 59⅝c; October, 62c; December, 66¾c. Corn was strong on frost reports, gaining ⅛c; No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 34½c; September, 34½c; December, 33⅞@34c; Year, 33½c. Oats firm; No. 2, cash, 24½c; August, 24¼c; September, 23¾c. Rye and Barley—No trade. Bran unchanged. Flaxseed, 92½c. Hay depressed; prime to choice timothy, $9.50@$10.50. Butter and eggs unchanged. Lead, 3.40c. Spelter, 3.45c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions easier; quiet. Pork—New, current make, $15.50. Lard, $8.12½. Dry-Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $7.75; longs and ribs, $9; shorts, $9.50; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $9; longs and ribs, $10.50@$10.57½; shorts, $10.87½. Hams unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 58½c bid; receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 50c. Pork steady; $15.25. Lard strong; $8.12½. Bulkmeats firm; $8.75@$9. Bacon steady; $11. Whisky sales, 379 bbls; $1.12. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs firm; 12c. Cheese in fair demand.

COMMERCIAL BANK RECEIVER

APPLICATION TO BE MADE FOR HIS APPOINTMENT TO-DAY.

Bank Superintendent Preston Has Served Notice Upon the Directors—Statement of the Bank's Condition Not Made Public—Resumption May Yet Be Effected If the Stockholders Raise the Money—The Management to Blame for Failure—Sharp Criticism by a Depositor.

The Commercial Bank of Brooklyn will be put in the hands of a receiver. This decision was arrived at yesterday by Bank Superintendent Preston, who served notice upon Barnett and Dykman, counsel for the Directors, that he would delay no longer in the matter. Mr. Preston will make his application for a receiver this morning at 9 o'clock, through the Attorney General, before Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie. It is expected that a temporary receiver will be appointed without delay.

Superintendent Preston's application will be based upon a statement of the bank's condition, which will be made in court. It was expected this would be made public yesterday, but Mr. Preston said it would not be completed until late at night and even the bank Directors would not have an opportunity to examine it until it was presented in court. Therefore, he had decided not to forestall the application by publishing the report.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Preston if he would not give an inkling of the bank's condition.

"The bank's capital of $108,000 and its reported surplus of $90,000 are wiped out," Mr. Preston replied. "This state of affairs is mainly due to bad paper, of which there is over $100,000. I cannot give the exact figures.

"There is no prospect of resumption unless the stockholders subscribe enough money to make up the capital stock. We informed the Directors some time ago that they would have to put up a very large sum of money before we would consent to a resumption. They have held a number of meetings to discuss the matter. We waited patiently for them to raise the money, but they reached no conclusion, and we had to notify them that we could not hold off longer.

"Perhaps they may yet raise the money. The court will appoint a temporary receiver, who will serve twenty days. By the end of that time the Directors may be able to resume. If they are not, then the receiver will be made permanent. We have not decided whom we will ask to be appointed receiver. We will have to talk that over in court.

"I think the depositors will be paid almost in full. The cost of the receivership and settlement may have to be borne by them, but their loss will be small?"

"Whom do you blame for the bank's condition?" Mr. Preston was asked.

"The management, of course," he replied.

"Do you mean President Keeney and Mr. Vail?"

"Well, I won't say."

"Will criminal proceedings be instituted against the bank's officers?"

"I don't think so. This trouble is due to poor judgment, and that is not an indictable offense."

"Did Mr. Keeney withdraw $80,000 just before the bank failed?"

"Mr. Keeney drew money for his business requirements, but he did nothing to cripple the bank. As a matter of fact, Mr. Keeney kept putting money into the bank to protect it from failure, and he put up personal securities to cover the bank's indebtedness to the City National Bank."

"Mr. Keeney has blamed the former management for the large amount of bad paper which the bank held. Does all of it antedate his Presidency?"

"A great deal of it does, but it was renewed from time to time. The Bank Examiners advised the Directors to throw out much of this paper, but they persuaded us that it was all right and kept it as part of the bank's assets. When the crash came they learned that it was worthless.

"If the bank's affairs are wound up depositors will probably be paid in installments of 25 or 50 per cent., as the bank's condition may warrant, from time to time."

Depositors have not ceased to talk about the action of the Commercial Bank in collecting through the New-York Clearing House checks on outside banks which were deposited with the Commercial the day before the suspension.

C. Augustus Haviland, one of the depositors, thus writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, characterizing this phase of the failure:

"It may be well to consider what right the Commercial had to allow a single dollar to be drawn on checks through a New-York bank after the doors of the Commercial were closed. I would also ask what right the officers of the Commercial had to leave securities with a New-York bank which were the property of its depositors the moment the doors of the Commercial closed? It simply enabled a few who were on the inside to get money through the Bank of New-York which others could not get when the doors of the Commercial were closed.

"Every security with the Bank of New-York Saturday morning must be surrendered to the Commercial Bank, and every dollar paid by the Bank of New-York on Saturday was a payment in violation of every right of depositors of the Commercial. Not only this, but, as every associate member of the bar, except possibly the bank attorney, will acknowledge, the officers of the Commercial are criminally liable for collecting money on Saturday on the checks payable to order of depositors which were deposited Friday, Aug. 11.

"I go further than this, and I say that if the reports are true as to the Grening and Hassell matters it is a serious question whether every Director is not personally liable for taking deposits and conducting business for several years past. If the bank resumes, the old matters should be effectually wiped out and a new leaf turned over, then the depositors like Haviland & Sons, who ask no favors, will do what they can by deposits to aid in the work of building up a bank on a sound basis."

President Seth Keeney of the Commercial Bank would make no statement when asked about the bank's affairs yesterday.

"My record is straight, and the depositors won't lose anything. That's all I've got to say," he said.

Bank Superintendent Preston and Lawyers Barnett and Dykman, accompanied by several Directors, went to Poughkeepsie last evening in order to be on hand this morning when the court proceedings begin.

GOV. WERTS COMPROMISED.

His Contest with Senator Drake Over a School Superintendent Ended.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The State Board of Education succeeded to-day in settling the trouble in Morris County over the selection of the county School Superintendent. There has been a fierce fight for five months between Senator Drake and Gov. Werts over the candidate.

The board adopted the rule several years ago that in the selection of county Superintendents the Senator from the county should have the naming of the man, and under that rule Senator Drake selected Erastus Potter, who is well known throughout the State as a Farmer's Alliance orator.

Gov. Werts did not think he was sufficiently firm in his Democracy to receive the office, and succeeded in influencing several members of the board. The Governor favored the re-election of James O. Cooper, who has been county Superintendent for several years.

The Democratic leaders of the county suggested a compromise candidate, and, at the election held to-day, Martin L. Cox, a school-teacher at Rockaway, was chosen, Senator Drake consenting.

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Second Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, twenty days' extension; First Lieut. J. V. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, one month; Capt. George Le R. Brown, Eleventh Infantry, two months' extension; Major W. H. Nash, Subsistence Department, one month's extension; First Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, one month's leave; Capt. R. H. Floyd, Medical Department, one month's leave; Chaplain T. W. Barry, one month's extension; Capt. J. B. Burbank, fifteen days' extension; First Lieut. R. C. Williams, eight days' extension; First Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Third Cavalry, two months from Oct. 1; Lieut. Col. G. B. Dandy, Quartermaster's Department, one month; Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, Twenty-first Infantry, one month; First Lieut. C. W. Foster, Third Artillery, one month; First Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, twenty days; Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth Artillery, five days' extension; Capt. John Pitman, Ordnance Department, fourteen days' extension.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—Second Lieut. James R. Lindsay, Fourteenth Infantry, is selected to compete for a place on the Departments of California and the Columbia Rifle Team. First Lieut. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, "distinguished marksman," will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 28. Second Lieut. William T. Wilder, Nineteenth Infantry, and James A. Ryan, Tenth Cavalry, are detailed for duty in connection with the rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Sheridan.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., with Capt. Jacob H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, President, and First Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

CAPT. DAVID A. LYLE, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

CAVALRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Fourth Cavalry are ordered: First Lieut. George H. Cameron from Troop F to Troop L; Robert D. Walsh from Troop L to Troop F.

FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS J. CLAY, Tenth Infantry, will report before the army retiring board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination by the board.

SECOND LIEUT. T. M. CORCORAN, Seventh Cavalry, now at San Antonio, ordered to Fort Hancock, Texas.

LIEUT. DE WITT CLINTON is ordered to the Naval Academy, to report Sept. 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet and firm at 16⅜c for No. 7.... Sales 500 bags Central American on private terms.... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 3,750 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing steady and unchanged to 10 points down on a local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼@½f advance. Hamburg was firm at ½@¾ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.10@15.25c, September at 15.15@15.25c, (selling at 15.15c for 750 bags,) October at 15.35@15.40c, (selling at 15.35c for 1,500 bags,) November at 15.25@15.30c, December at 15.25@15.30c, (selling at 15.25@15.40c for 700 bags,) January at 15.15@15.20c, February at 15.05@15.15c, March at 14.95@15.05c (selling at 15.05c for 750 bags,) and May at 14.70@14.80c.... Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 159,896 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 54,472 bags.... Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 12,602 bags.

COTTON—Futures opened weak and declined 14@15 points on a disappointing Liverpool market, but later rallied on the report of severe damage to the crop by the storm, and closed steady at 1 point advance to 3 points decline. The business was entirely local as telegraphic communication was cut off with the South.... Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 141,700 bales.... August deliveries stood here at the close nominal, September at 7.52@7.53c, (selling at 7.41@7.46c for 400 bales,) October at 7.60@7.70c, (selling at 7.51@7.71c for 16,500 bales,) November at 7.81@7.82c, (selling at 7.63@7.82c for 11,800 bales,) December at 7.91@7.92c, (selling at 7.74@7.92c for 24,600 bales,) January at 8@8.01c, (selling at 7.84@8.02c for 69,900 bales,) February at 8.09@8.10c, (selling at 7.92@8.07c for 3,700 bales,) March at 8.18@8.19c, (selling at 8.02@8.19c for 14,500 bales,) April at 8.27@8.28c, and May at 8.36@8.37c, (selling at 8.32c for 300 bales.)....And for prompt delivery 81 bales sold to spinners at ⅛c advance; middling, 7⅝@7⅞c. ....Port receipts to-day, about 3,000 bales, against 5,495 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 8,300 bales, against 5,782 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is weak, although the demand shows some improvement.... Sales were about 19,800 pkgs, including 5,100 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@$3.30, 1,600 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.65, 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3, 150 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.40, 5,250 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 2,400 bbls No. 1 at $2.35@$2.60, No. 2 at $2.35@$2.55, fine at $1.95, rye mixtures at $2.70, supers at $2.35, 9,000 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.40@$2.60. ....Arrivals since our last, 14,037 bbls and 28,766 sacks, and export clearances hence, 240 bbls and 41,375 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 41,735 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 88c; fine yellow, $1.05....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was very dull, owing to the interruption to telegraphic communication, and prices were easier.... Sales, 82,000 bushels, of which 44,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 8½c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at September price, free on board, afloat, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo, soft, at 68⅝c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅛c under September, delivered; 2,000 bushels ungraded red at 62@63½c, delivered; 6,000 bushels No. 2 red at 68c, elevator; 8,000 bushels choice red Winter at ½c under September, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 64⅝c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69⅝c, store; do. early September, at 69⅞c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 68⅛c....The clearances hence since our last were 89,122 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 122,055 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 356,175 bushels, and in the interior no report, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 475,278 bushels....Options were very dull and irregular, with the trading wholly in scalping and switching, as the heavy windstorm cut off all outside communication. The opening was firm at ⅜@½c advance, on firmer cables and foreign buying, declining ½@1¼c on small clearances and local pressure to sell, rallied ¼@⅜c on firm late cables, and closed strong at ⅛@⅜c under yesterday....Future sales were 845,000 bushels, with August closing at 68⅞c; 410,000 bushels September at 68¼@69⅛c, closing at 68⅞c; 40,000 bushels October at 70¾@71¼c, closing at 71c; 365,000 bushels December at 75⅛@76⅜c, closing at 75⅞c; 30,000 bushels May at 82@83¼c, closing at 82¼c.

CORN—Spot was moderately active at firm prices. ...Sales, 400,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 46¾c, free on board, afloat, steamer Sept. 16. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 46c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do at ⅜c over September, delivered....The receipts for the day were 42,500 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 80,975 bushels, with, in the interior, no report....The clearances hence were 25,320 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 142,911 bushels.... Options were without life, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline....The sales of options were 145,000 bushels, with August closing at 45c; 80,000 bushels September at 45@45⅛c, closing at 45c; 5,000 bushels October at 46c, closing at 46c; 60,000 bushels December at 46⅞@47c, closing at 47c.

OATS—Spot were steady and in moderate jobbing demand....Sales, 85,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33c for 23,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 32c; No. 2 white clipped at 34c; No. 3 do at 33c; No. 2 mixed at 30c for 28,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29c; rejected white at 31c; rejected mixed at 28½c; No. 2 Chicago at 31c; track mixed at 30@32c, and track white at 33@42c for 34,000 bushels....Options sold off ⅛c and closed steady, with a very dull trade....Sales of options, 50,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels August at 30@30⅛c, closing at 30⅛c; 30,000 bushels September at 30⅛c, closing at 30⅛c; October closing at 30¾c; 5,000 bushels November at 31c, closing at 31c....The receipts here to-day were 214,200 bushels; exports, 51,027 bushels.

HOPS—There is a firm market, as reports from interior show considerable damage to the crop, but trading continues light....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 19.10c bid. Sales, 90 tons, spot, at 19.10c and 85 tons September at 19.05@19.20c....Copper firm at 9.60c....Lead firm at 3.72½c....Spelter steady at 3.70c.

OILS—The market for cottonseed oil is in a state of almost absolute neglect. Not an inquiry was reported and prices were nominal at 33@34c for prime crude, 39@40c for prime yellow, and 30c for new crop prime crude, October delivery. Lard oil was quiet, but steady at 63@65c. Other oils were unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires by last night's storm, the advices as regards the market for hog products at the West were very meagre, but the close was at a considerable decline from last night's final prices, pork being 25@70 points lower, lard 20@35 points off, and short ribs were down 25@62½ points....PORK dull; unchanged; sales, 100 bbls; quoted at $16@$17 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $18@$19 for family mess. At Chicago September closed at $14.50, October at $13.75, and January at $12.75; short ribs were decidedly lower, closing easy at $8.62½ for September, $7.70 for October, and $6.70 for January. ....DRESSED HOGS were in fair demand and partially higher; quoted at 8c for 160 lb average, nominal for 200 lb, 7¾c for 180 lb, 8½c for 140 lb, 8¼c for 120 lb, and 8½c for pigs.... CUTMEATS were without change and quiet, closing at 11½c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average; 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. ....BEEF was dull but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were without change and dull, with, at the West, $16.50 quoted, while here $17.50 was quoted....LARD—In the absence of advices from the West the market for Western steam was neglected, and the close was quoted nominally unchanged; cash was easier, closing at $8.50; sales were 250 tcs at $8.60. Option—No sales, closing at $8.65 nominal for August, $8.60 nominal for September, and $8.50 nominal for October. City steam was in better demand and steady at $7.75@$8; sales, 130 tcs; refined was quiet and unchanged at $9.40 for the Continent and $9.65 for South America; compound was more active and firmer at $7.62½@$7.75. At Chicago September closed at $7.75, October at $7.70, and January at $7.20.... TALLOW—There were offers to sell at 4⅞c, but the demand was slow, and the market closed easy.... STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and nominally unchanged at 11¼c. Oleostearine continued very firm in the absence of supplies, and the close was firm, with buyers at 10c....BUTTER—The market is very dull, and supplies are plenty of all descriptions, with only the extreme fancy grades held at top prices, and otherwise quoted steady....Western extra creamery, 25½@26c; do, poor to prime, 17@24c; State creamery at 25½@26c for extra tubs and 25@25½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23½c; do, poor to prime, 19@22½c; imitation creamery, 15@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c.... CHEESE—The export inquiry is very moderate and the general trade is dull, while fresh receipts show some defects through heat, and a steady market reported....Full-cream State is within the range of 8¾@9c for large white, 9@9⅛c for colored, and 8@9½c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—There was a slight advance to-day through speculative buying, but the regular demand continues light....State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15@16c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.00. RICE—There is a little increase in the requirements of jobbers, and the market shows considerable strength....Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅜@5⅜c; Patna, 4½@4⅞c; Japan, 4@4¼c. SUGAR—Raw is entirely nominal and unchanged....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3½c....Refined are quiet, but firm....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c. FREIGHTS—Berth freights are easier to most of the transatlantic ports, Antwerp being the most conspicuous exception, for which destination room is quite closely absorbed. Full cargo grain freights are still very dull and easier, 3s 1½d having been accepted hence to Lisbon, and 2s 10½d from Baltimore to Cork for orders. Petroleum and all other foreign freights are dull and unchanged. Berth engagements hence: To Antwerp, 8,000 bushels grain at 3½d; to Glasgow, 24,000 bushels grain, part at 3d; to Rotterdam, 8,000 bushels grain at 6½c, and to London 8,000 bushels grain at 3d. Charters: A British steamer, with 12,500 bushels grain, hence to Lisbon, at 3s 1½d; a British steamer, with 17,000 quarters oats from Baltimore to Cork for orders 2s 4½d, heavy grain 2s 10½d; a British steamer, with cotton from New-Orleans to Liverpool at 37s 6d, less 2s 6d for port charges, September; a British steamer, with phosphate rock from Fernandina to Stettin at 21s; a British steamer, with sugar from north side Cuba to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston at 8c, 9c, and 10c; a British ship, (to arrive,) with 10,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Havre or Dunkirk, at 2s 4½d, option of loading in Philadelphia; an Italian bark, with 2,800 bbls petroleum, hence to the Mediterranean, at 2s 3d; a British brig, with general cargo hence to Aracaju at a lump sum; a schooner, 900 tons, with general cargo hence to Barbadoes and a second port, $2,500; a schooner, with 36 feet ties from Charleston to New-York at 18c; a brig, with mahogany hence to Boston on private terms; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $1.25 to Liverpool, N. S.; $1.10 to Chatham, N. B.; $1 to Westport, N. S., and Halifax; 90c to Windsor, N. S.; 77c to Harpswell, 60c to Gardiner, 55c to Eastport, 45c to Cambridge, and 40c to Salem, Boston, Portland, and Chelsea.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork and hams in moderate demand. Bacon in moderate demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 56s. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow, turpentine, and resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 5½d. Flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; mixed Western, October, dull at 4s ¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady. American middling, low middling clause. August delivery, 4 16-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d; September and October delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d; November and December delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d; December and January delivery, 4 18-64@4 19-64d; January and February delivery, 4 20-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 22-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 29—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 21s 7½d ⅌ cwt.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 29.—Cloths—The demand, though good, has not resulted in much business. Yarns quiet but firm.

HAVANA, Aug 29.—Sugar quiet. At a late hour on Saturday last 10,000 bags of centrifugal, polarizing 96°, were sold at $3@$3.25 gold ⅌ quintal.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

There Was a Bear Attack on Wheat, Corn Was Firm, and Provisions Weak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—During the general prostration of telegraphic wires to-day, chronic short sellers seized the opportunity to raid the wheat market, Pardridge leading. Wheat recovered one-half of the loss occasioned by the early bear attack, but was still ⅛@¼c lower for September and ½c lower for December than on the day before, as the market closed. Corn was very firm and gained about ⅜c. Provisions closed at considerable reductions from yesterday's resting prices.

Wheat at the opening was about ⅛@¼c higher than the closing figures of yesterday, but the market was weak, and prices declined ¾c for September and 1c for December, then became stronger, advancing ⅞c for the former and ½c for the latter future, eased off some, and closed about ⅛c lower for September and ½c lower for December than the closing figures of yesterday. The opening, while a trifle higher, could perhaps not be called firm, for the offerings were large, many parties feeling disposed to realize and take profit on the purchases they had made yesterday at the lower prices.

Cables were not as encouraging as they might be. The English visible supply—that is, the imports and farmers' deliveries—exceeded the estimated consumption by about 1,429,000 bushels, and the supplies were supposed to have increased to that extent. At the decline there was a good demand. Possibly local operators oversold themselves and were anxious to cover. At any rate, there was not much wheat offered when the buying started, and prices recovered steadily, with September taking the lead, and the premium for December over September narrowed down to about 6 cents.

The good cash demand and the smaller arrivals for to-morrow, together with the lower temperatures on the weather map, appeared to be the principal influential factors in stimulating corn. Transactions were in the main local, and the buying quite general, no particular individual business being noted. Opening trades were at slight advances, and after selling off ⅛@⅜c, May showing the most decline, rallied, advancing ¼@⅜c, reacted full ⅜c, ruled steady, and at the close had rallied ¼@⅜c. The stock of contract here was cut by 45,545 bushels last week, making the quantity on hand 860,517 bushels, against a stock on the corresponding date one year ago of 1,998,000 bushels.

There was a fair trade in oats and an irregular feeling, prices fluctuating within ⅜c range and closing at about the same as yesterday with a slight advance. There were no special features.

Provisions were easier on heavy receipts of hogs. Trade was painfully light, with fifteen-minute intervals between trades. Hog receipts here were 22,000 head; at Omaha, 9,000 head, and at Kansas City, 13,000 head. Estimates for to-morrow's receipts here are 30,000 head. Everything on the speculative list was weak and lower, and at the close the day's loss was 30c less in September pork and 70c in October. September and October lard are 35c lower and September ribs are off 32½c, with October 42½c lower. The tendency was to narrow the spread between the various options.

Vessel room was in light demand and rates steady at 1¾c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo and 3c for corn to Kingston.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 98 cars; corn, 360 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug...	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62
Sept...	62¼	62⅛	61⅝	62 @62⅛
Dec...	69	69	68	68⅛@68¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug...	37¼	37⅞	37⅛	37½
Sept...	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Oct...	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞@38	38¼
May...	40⅜	41⅛@41¼	40⅜	40⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept...	23⅞	24	23⅜	23⅞
Oct...	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
May...	29⅜	29¾@29⅞	29⅜@29½	29⅝@29¾
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Sept...	$14.55	$14.55	$14.45	$14.45
Oct...	14.15	14.15	13.90	13.90
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Sept...	....	....	....	7.75
Oct...	7.90	7.90	7.70	7.70
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Sept...	8.70	8.75	8.60	8.62½
Oct...	8.20	8.20	7.70	7.70

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 53@61c; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@23⅞c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $14.45@$14.70; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $7.75@$7.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.77½@$8.82½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; oats, No. 2 white, 27⅞c; No 3 do, 25½@27c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	79,000	80,000
Corn, bushels	508,000	15,000
Oats, bushels	483,000	104,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Veals and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Hogs.*
Jersey City	153	....	104	1,883	274
Sixtieth Street	....	14	43	403	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	626
Hoboken	1,003	....	23	429	....
Total	1,156	14	170	2,715	900

BEEVES—Receipts were 69 cars: 9 cars at Jersey City, 38 cars at Hoboken, and 22 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 45 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 15 cars for export, and 9 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef higher at 9c ⅌ lb, and American steers at 9@10½c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastmans Company, 900 quarters of beef in the Teutonic and 960 quarters in the New-York; D. H. Sherman, 800 quarters in the New-York; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 982 quarters and 220 live cattle on the Mohawk, which steamer will also take 221 cattle for Lehman Brothers; J. Loomis, 100 cattle, and Shepard & Son 235 do on the Alecto; L. S. Dillenback, 20 sheep, and Hume & Mullen 12 do on the Orinoco. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 12 cars, including 2 cars at Hoboken consigned to butchers; market steady for both sheep and lambs. Sheep sold at $2.50@$3 ⅌ cwt; lambs at $3.50@$5.75. *SALES.*—M. COLLINS—227 Ohio sheep, 72 lb average, at $2.50 ⅌ 100 lb; 111 Indiana lambs, 69 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 55 lb, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—208 Kentucky lambs, 73 lb, at $5.37½; 243 do, 65 lb, at $5; 10 Kentucky sheep, 106 lb, at $3. P. S. KASE—226 Jersey lambs, 71 lb, at $5.75. S. JUDD & CO.—116 Pennsylvania lambs, 66 lb, at $5.12½. D. HARRINGTON—187 Kentucky sheep, 84 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—96 State lambs, 60 lb, at $4.75; 16 do, 55 lb, at $4.25.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market active and firm on a light supply. Veals sold at 5@7½c ⅌ lb. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—9 veals, 162 lb average, at $7.50 ⅌ 100 lb. HUME & MULLEN—6 veals, 171 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 124 lb, at $7. M. COLLINS—14 veals, 190 lb, at $7; 2 do, 210 lb, at $6.50. S. JUDD & CO.—10 veals, 143 lb, at $7.25; 3 do, 197 lb, at $6.

HOGS—The arrivals were 6 cars: 2 cars at Jersey City and 4 cars at Fortieth Street; a few for sale. Market a trifle stronger at $5.50@$6.50 for common heavy to choice light. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—49 State hogs, 128 lb, at $6.25; 6 do, 305 lb, at $5.60. HUME & MULLEN—43 State hogs, 158 lb, at $6.30; 2 roughs, 275 lb, at $5.30. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—4 State hogs, 198 lb, at $6.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 State hogs, 335 lb, at $5.50. A. W. LAMB—18 State hogs, 253 lb, at $5.62½; 59 do, 240 lb, at $5.62½.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef very dull; city dressed native sides at 6@8c ⅌ lb; few extra carcasses at 8½c; Chicago dressed at 6@8c; dressed mutton steady at 5@8c; dressed lambs active at 7@10½c; dressed calves active and firm; country dressed veals at 7@10½c; few near by at 11c; city dressed at 9@12½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 5@6½c; little calves at 5½@6½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 320 head; total for week thus far, 6,700 head; for same time last week, 5,620 head; consigned through, 80 head; to New-York, on sale, 240 head; market opened slow and shade lower than yesterday; closed dull, with some common lots unsold; good 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.60@$4; rough steers, $3@$3.20; feeders, $2.75@$3; stockers, $2.25@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,850 head; total for week thus far, 22,200 head; for same time last week, 21,300 head; consigned through, 1,350 head; to New-York, 450 head; on sale, 1,500 head; market ruled about steady at yesterday's prices; closed easy, about all sold; good to choice heavy hogs were slow at $5.90@$6; Yorkers, good to choice, $6.15@$6.25; light to good, $6.20@$6.25; green and grassy, $5.75@$6; mixed packers, $5.90@$6; good to choice heavy grades, corn-fed, $5.75@$6; heavy grades, green and grassy, $5.50@$5.65; good to extra, $5.40@$5.50; coarse rough ends, $4.50@$5; common rough to good smooth stags, $3.25@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 600 head; total for week thus far, 13,000 head; for same time last week, 18,400 head; none consigned through; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 1,400 head; market ruled without decided change; one load Canada lambs unsold; closed dull, but about all sold; choice to fancy wethers, $4@$4.25; good do, $3.40@$3.80; fair to good sheep, $2.75@$3.25; common to fair, $2.25@$2.75; common to good culls, $1@$2. Lambs—Choice to fancy, $4.75@$5.10; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; common to fair, $3.50@$4; culls and common, $2.25@$3.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 80 head; shipments, 380 head; market slow at yesterday's decline of 15@25c off from last week's prices; No cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 900 head; market firm; Yorkers, $6.10@$6.20; medium weights, $6@$6.10; extreme heavy, $5.60@$5.80; 3 cars of hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market very dull; 10@20c off. Lambs—25c off from yesterday's prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady; no prime steers here; good, $4.40@$4.75; common, $2.75@$3.75; Westerns, $2.75@$3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened strong; closed 5@10c lower; prime mixed and packers', $5.20@$5.40; heavy, $5.45@$5.65; prime medium and butchers' weights, $5.60@$5.75; assorted lights, $5.80@$5.95.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 104 bales, including 60 bales new crop; gross, 150 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 39,022 bales. Four thousand two hundred and ninety bales of new cotton have been received to date.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 832 bales, including 70 bales new crop; sales, 125 bales; stock, 9,953 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 29.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net and gross receipts, 740 bales; sales, 73 bales; spinners, 16 bales; stock, 19,568 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and firm at 27@27½c. Resins steady and quiet at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 29.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 24c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—National Transit certificates opened at 57⅞; closed at 57⅞; highest, 57⅞; lowest, 57⅞.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 2 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 5 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 5:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Trave";) at 9:30 A. M. for SANTIAGO CUBA, VENEZUELA, and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA, (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavour; at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Ailsa; at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for ST. DOMINGO, and TURK'S ISLAND, per steamship George W. Clyde; at 3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Premier; at 3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Nicaragua, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 6:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Tordenskjold, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 1 P. M. for INAGUA and CAPE HAITI, per steamship Dorian.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *6, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16, at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
Berlin, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Aug. 30, 8:30 A. M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ P M
*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A M
Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A M
Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M. Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.

From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

S. S. ROTTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lower rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.

ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS.—Select Excursions, limited to ten, leave New-York, Westward, Sept. 27 and Nov. 21. H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.

New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.

New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.

E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. Nacoochee..........Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Tuesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, Central R. R., 317 B'way.

R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN..........Friday, Sept. 1
SEMINOLE..........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Sept. 8

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A M
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M.
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.
Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Sept. 9
Kronp'z, Sept. 16
Fulda, Sept. 23
Werra, Oct. 4
Kaiser, Oct. 21
Fulda, Nov. 4
Werra, Nov. 18
Kaiser, Nov. 25
Fulda, Dec. 9
Werra, Dec. 30
Kaiser, Jan. 6
Spree, Jan. 16

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

PACKET COMPANY.

FAST LINE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamers.

Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Normannia, 8.14, 8:30 A M
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Campania, Sep 30, 8½ A M
Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M.

EXTRA STEAMER,
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf......Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, and all Eastern Points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. The Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River (old No.) week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M. only. Pullman vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE

FOR

BOSTON, WORCESTER,

NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 3:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M., from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "

for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS:

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.

ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.

For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N.Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.

‡All parlor cars.

Return service same hours and by same route.

Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N.Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R.R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

World's Fair.

Select parties leave New-York bi-weekly for Chicago, visiting Washington, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, &c. Vestibule trains, dining cars, best railroads and hotels everywhere. All traveling expenses included.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12, a special select party will leave New-York for an extensive tour to include WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, and the EXPOSITION, COLORADO SPRINGS, MANITOU, PIKE'S PEAK, GARDEN OF THE GODS, SALT LAKE CITY, DENVER, NIAGARA FALLS, Toronto, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, and Boston. First-class throughout. Immediate application necessary.

ALSO SPECIAL TOURS TO THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. NEXT DEPARTURE SEPT. 7, FROM CHICAGO. Full particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,

Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA!

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY

Block Signals & Interlocking Switches

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortland Streets.

In Effect July 2, 1893.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.
9:00 A. M.—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Cincinnati, Dining, Smoking, and Passenger Coaches to Chicago. Arrives in Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

FAST LINE.
9:00 A. M.—For Pittsburg and Central Pennsylvania. Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.
12:00 NOON.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, presenting financial reports, stenographers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
2:00 P. M.—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Vestibule Smoking Car and Passenger Coaches to St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., and Chicago 5:30 P. M.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:30 P. M.—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.
7:50 P. M. week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Dining Car Altoona to Richmond. Arrives Columbus 2:25 P. M., Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago; arrives daily Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., and Cleveland, week days, 6:10 P. M.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE for points on Norf. and West., and East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Rds. 5:00 P. M., daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

FOR BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND TO THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Vestibule Pullman Parlor Cars, Passenger Coaches, Dining Car to Baltimore.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Vestibule Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 6:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, and 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15, 8:30, and 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night, Washington only, 4:30 P. M. daily, no Coaches.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car. (No Coaches.)

5:00 P. M.—Daily for all points on Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, (10:00 Washington Limited, with Dining Car,) and 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited, with Dining Car,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A, Leaves Brooklyn by Annex, 11:00 A. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 11:20 A. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
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